A

BREVIARY OF Roman History.

From the Building of

ROME,

To the Year 1119.

Of that Famous Empire, under its *Kings*, *Consuls*, and *Emperors*.

Writ in Latin by *EUTROPIUS*.

Translated into English by several Young Gentlemen, Privately Educated in *HATTON-GARDEN*.

Populus Romanus, ita late per orbem terrarum arma circumtulit, ut qui res ejus legunt, non unius populi, sed generis humani facta discant. Florus.

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LONDON:

Printed for *Jo. Hindmarsh*, Bookseller to his Royal Highness, at the Black Bull in *Cornhil*, 1684.

120:12

To his most Honored Friend

Sir *John Lowther*, Baronet.

SIR,

YOU have certainly the best Right to this small Present, which gives me an opportunity to declare the great Esteem, and Value I have for you, since your two Sons are amongst the Translators: and all that know you must own that your Latitude in the knowledg of Men, Affairs, and Books is very great; by the scrutiny of which, the conduct of your Life is so exact and eminent. To these from my particular observation, I must add, that your

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Friendſhip is excellent, your Worth unſpotted, and your Honor unbiaſs'd: yet leſt I ſhould ſeem to lay the common Varniſh of Dedicators, I ſhall rather contract my ſelf, and at preſent unite all theſe Rays, that illuſtrate you, into one Point of an incomparable Father, whereby you tranſmit, and kindle theſe Virtues in your Poſterity, and labor to gratifie the preſent and future time. The Hopes and Advantages of your Sons, beſides my management, are much to be aſcribed to your private Care. If your true Tenderneſs towards them, your ſearch for the beſt methods, and your Zeal in the performance was more follow'd, as 'tis exemplary, the ſleepy Genius of our Nation

tion would rouse it self, and we should not only read Stories of Noble Predecessors heretofore, but view them living. Then *Horace*'s words might not be ominous.

Ætas parentum pejor avis tulit
Nos nequiores, mox daturos
Progeniem vitiosiorem.

Your nice assistance in Education well imitated, might adorn our Country within it self, and save many the trouble of dry-nursing their Youth abroad. Providence has ordain'd us all things at home necessary for our Body, and why not for our Mind? May not the Muses as well delight themselves in our Rivers of *Cam*, *Isis*, and *Thames*; as the *Sein*, the *Loire*, and the *Tiber*?

To the gaining of this great point, in my experience, I never found any motive more charming to a Youth to prosecute his Studies in any Language than History, which insensibly draws on the Student to gain the Tongue, and insinuating an Appetite from the beginning, continues it to the end. All our Learning terminates in it; and in allusion to History, I might say with the Platonist, That Science was only reminiscence of things past. But laying aside their opinion, I am sure, the Wisdom of the greatest Scholar, after all the Labors of his Mind extends no farther than to know the Actions of former Ages, when, where, and how they were perform'd; that is, History rais'd

up

up with the two Wings of Chronology, and Geography: hence from Observations, and Inferences he gains the name of Prudent to regulate his present Affairs, and wisely to foretel others by consequences, what may follow. Why does the young Gentleman visit Forrein Countries, but to learn History by the eye, and to observe Actions and Places? History cultivates the Memory, and improves the Judgment; without which, Conversation is either dry or vain. Well might the Roman Orator say, That not to know what has been done before us, is always to be a Child. Wherefore he stiles History, *Testem temporum, lucem veritatis, vitam memoriæ, & nunciam vetustatis.*

The

The remembrance of *Alexanders* Actions warm'd *Cæsar* no less than the sight of *Miltiades* Trophies excited *Themistocles*; and it as much deters Vice, as it inspires Virtue. *Livy* tells us, that, *Inde tibi tuæque reipublicæ quod imiteris capias, inde fœdum inceptu, fœdum exitu, quod vites.* And *Dionysius Halicarnassæus* excellently describ'd its nature, when he said τὴν ἱστορίαν φιλοσοφίαν εἶναι ἐξ ὑποδειγμάτων, that History is Philosophy teaching by examples. I am sure *Homer's* Wise man under the Character of *Ulysses* undergoes incredible dangers to gain his experience in many places, whilst the Historian in his Study without trouble enjoying what others have smarted for, may repeat these Verses of *Lucretius*.

Sua-

Suave mari magno turbantibus æquora ventis,
E terrâ magnum alterius ſpectare laborem:
Non quia vexari quemquam eſt jucunda voluptas,
Sed, quibus ipſe malis careas, quia cernere ſuave eſt.

Wherefore for theſe reaſons, ſince 'tis the humor of the Age, and to promote private diligence with mutual æmulation, I thought it highly advantageous to have this Hiſtorian Tranſlated by a ſelect number among us. The uſefulneſs of Tranſlation I know you much approve of, who are ſo good a Judg of Letters: it procures two Languages, and diſcovers their proprieties the eaſieſt and quickeſt way. I am ſure the reputation of

of the thing made them ſtudy hard, which was a pleaſant ſatisfaction to me, and perhaps may puſh them on all their life to a true love of Books, ſince they have already found the conqueſt of an Author not difficult; and *Eutropius* ſo eaſie by their former Converſation with *Florus*: The Tranſlation may very honeſtly be called their own, with the *Geographical Index*, which they compoſed, ſufficiently known to ſome Friends. Then be pleas'd to excuſe the Style, if the Senſe, and Grammar be true, as we hope, 'tis as much as ſhould be expected. Let this Edition rather be natural, and the ſecond more artful.

Sir, 'Tis high time to free you from this trouble, and to beg

beg pardon for it; yet concluding with my ſincereſt Wiſhes for your conſtant Happineſs in all your concerns, eſpecially with me, which I ſhall always be moſt ready to advance; being by Inclination and Gratitude,

SIR,

Your moſt Faithful, and moſt Humble Servant,

L. Maidwell.

To the Ingenious TRANSLATORS.

AUspicious Youths, our Ages Hope, and Pride,
Exalted minds, and worthy such a Guide:
To whose rich Skill this wonderous Growth you owe,
Most happy, if your happiness you know.
Who close entrencht Eutropius *could o'recome,*
And plunder the Records of ancient Rome.
Unlike my Fate, by Pedants led astray,
Who at my setting out mistook the way.
With Terms confounded (such their methods were)
Those rules my Cloud, that should have been my Star:
Yet groping forwards through the Classicks went,
Nor wholly of my Labors may repent:
Strong holds, and hard to take, but in the sett,
No Volume so obscure, no Author met
So difficult, as William Lilly *yet.*
Without Geography led blindfold on,
And ignorant when each exploit was done;
Of wondrous Men, and wondrous Actions read,
But all the while with Fairy Banquets fed.

All

All budled without knowing when, or where,
Utopian *Fields, and Rattels in the Air.*
But you, where e're your Authors Scene is laid,
Beyond your knowledg never are convey'd.
Great your Advantage, therefore uſe it well,
You fall, if you but mod'rately excel;
Who for your doubts have ſuch an Oracle.
Conſult your Guide, whoſe Judgment more refin'd,
Unties thoſe Knots, Dutch Comments leave behind:
By which your Authors more obſcure become;
The Fogs of Holland *cloud the Wit of* Rome.
While theſe the vehicle of words eſſay,
The ſubtil Spirit flies unſeen away.
He'l ſhew you where their ſecret Treaſures lie;
Sublime their ſenſe, and fix their Mercury.
Let this ſucceſs, brave Youths, your minds inflame,
Eutropius *conquer'd, calls for nobler Game:*
Launch boldly next on Tully's *flowing Seas,*
And graſp the thunder of Demoſthenes.
To nobleſt Sciences devote your time,
And rarely, very rarely, ſport with Rhime.
See how your Teacher does the practice fly,
His Genius, and the waiting world deny,
Whilſt every Muſe in vain ſtands ſighing by.
Ev'n my poor ſtrains ſome ſmall Applauſe have found,
Yet were I with the foremoſt Lawrels crown'd,

With

To the Ingenious Translators.

With Wit and Verse I'd hold eternal War,
To be a thriving Blockhead of the Bar.
Once more all Hail to thee Industrious Friend,
Behold what wonders on thy Tell attend!
What pains thy methods cost, that thus excel,
Thy midnight Lamp, and Thou can only tell;
Yet for some longer space thy Tillage ply,
Thy own repose, and pressing Friends deny.
Till like Lycurgus *Laws, thy Rules succeed,*
And for long Ages leave a noble Breed.

N. Tate.

Juven-

Juventuti Historicæ.

S. P. D.

IMperio premeret dominas cum * Flavius urbes, * *Valens.*
Victrices Aquilas & bello parta trophæa
Extendens latè; tantos perliſſe labores
Credidit indignum, poſitiſque inglorius armis,
Arripuit calamum Eutropius; Dux marte tremendus,
Ingenio pollens; ſcripſitque, & prælia geſſit
Una eademque manus; famamque & fata Parentum
Donavit luce, & longum æternavit in ævum.
Scilicet infantis cecinit cunabula Romæ,
Regeſque, Grandævoſque Patres, faſceſque verendos,
Et parvis magnum de mænibus incrementum.
Sed neque res Italas memorans, gentemque Togatam, * *Julian.*
Præteriit Domini * crudelia bella perempti:
Juvit enim Socias, florenteſque ære cohortes,
Et, quorum pars magna fuit, cantare labores.
O mundo par opus nec mundi Regibus impar!

Quis

Quis dignus transferre tuas Dux inclyte chartas,
Romanosque sonos maternâ reddere linguâ?
Cedit onus pueris, humerisque virilibus æqua
Incumbit moles, nec lassat magna ferentes.
Fortunata tuo lætare Britannia dono:
Et vos O matres Castræ, innuptæque puellæ,
Ponite jam fusos, operosæ pensa dei,
Ponite, & hunc melius versetis pollice librum.
Hic amœna ducum series, hîc Cæsaris arma,
Qui primus toto divisos orbe Britannos
Vidit, & in nostro fixit tentoria Cœlo:
Nec, quoties placidè delectant scripta legentes,
Definite authores toties celebrare tenellos.
Felices pueri, tali sub Præside docti,
Queis angusta fovens distendit pectora Pallas;
Crescite fœcundosque sinul diffundite ramos
Per totam late gentem, quantumq; virorum
Cœtibus hic præstat, tantum & præstate Juventæ.

Hæc ego, ut exhibeam gratæ munuscula mentis,
Qui monitus *Maidvelle* tuos, præceptaq; dia,
Felix ante alios jucundis auribus hausi,
Volventemque globum mundi, Titaniaq; astra
Vidimus, & vivum velut mirabar Aratum.

Ex Trin. Coll. Cant.

The LIFE of EUTROPIUS.

Eutropius was an *Italian*, by *Suidas* called the *Sophist*; he writ many other things which are lost by the injury of time; yet skilled in Arms as well as Arts; for he was in that Expedition, when *Julian* was kill'd by the *Persians*, which happned *An. Chr.* 363, or with others 363. He drew up this *Breviary of Roman History* by the order of *Flavius Valens* the Emperor, brother to *Valentinian*, from the building of the City to his time, to whom he dedicates it: the stile good, and considering the time, correct; the disposition of the matter is very methodical, and in the application of Chronology to every great action surpasses *Florus*, who wants it: he has been well entertained by the Ancients, being translated twice

twice into Greek by *Capito* an Historian of *Lycia*, and *Paeanius*; some have honored him with the Title of Consul; but 'tis a mistake; for *Eutropius* mentioned by the *Fasti Consulares*, Collegue to *Valentinian* the second was not our Author, but *Eutropius* the Eunuch, against whom *Claudian* the Poet writ, and who was afterwards slain in his second Consulship. Some also would (through ignorance in time, confound him with *Eutropius* the Presbyter and Historian, Scholar to S. *Austin*, whilst our Author cannot be a Christian; for he praises *Julian* too much, tho he says he persecuted them; and is angry with *Jovian* for not falsifying his Oath, and breaking the Peace with the *Persians*, which cannot be the advice of a Professor of Christianity; and makes no mention of the ten Persecutions, nor that of *Diocletian*, carried on with so much rage; but in the time of his Father, without doubt he was a *Trimmer*, halting between Pagan and Christian: as many then were puzled and groping

in

in a twi-light, rather modish in their Religion, and imitating the Emperor. Nothing else is observable concerning him.

EUTRO-

*EUTROPIUS*s Epiſtle

To the EMPEROR

Flavius Valens.

To the moſt Great, and ever Auguſt Emperor *Valens*, Conqueror of the *GOTHS.*

ACcording to your Serene Pleaſure; I have drawn up, in a ſhort Narrative, ſucceſſiuely from the Buildiag of the City to your time, the Roman Tranſactions, which have been remarkable, both Military and Civil; and have added in ſhort all paſſages eminent in the Lives of our Princes; that your Divine Mind may pleaſe it ſelf in this to have imitated the Actions of theſe Illuſtrious Perſons, in the Adminiſtration of your Empire, before they were known by reading.

The

EUTROPIUS's Epistle

To the EMPEROR

Flavius Valens.

To the most Great, and ever August
Emperor Valens, Conqueror of the
GOTHS.

According to your Serene Pleasure, I have drawn up, in a short Narrative, succinctly from the Building of the City to your time, the Roman Transactions, which have been remarkable, both Military and Civil; and have added in short all Passages eminent in the Lives of our Princes: that your Divine Mind may please it self in this to have imitated the Actions of noble Illustrions Persons, in the Administration of your Empire, before they were known by reading

The

The First Book OF *EUTROPIUS:*

Containing the seven Kings Reigns, with the change of the Commonwealth, the Hetrurian *War with King* Porsena, *the Wars with the* Latins, Vejentes, Falisci, Fidenates, *and the* Gauls, *and other circumstances remarkable;*

From the building of the City to *A. V. C.* 365.

By Mr. *John Williams.*

THE *Roman* Empire, than which none was less in its beginning, yet Story mentions none upon its increase greater in the whole World, was founded by *Romulus*, who was the Son of a Vestal Virgin, and as 'tis

thought, of the God *Mars*, born a twin with his Brother *Remus*, He having lived like a Robber amongſt the Shepherds being eighteen years old built a little City upon the *Palatine*-hill on the eleventh of the Kalends of *May* in the third year of the ſixth Olympiad, as they ſay who ſpeak moſt probably, in the three hundred and ninety fourth year after the ſacking of *Troy*.

Having built this City, which he called *Rome* from his own Name he performed theſe things, He made a great many of his Neighbours free of his City, chooſing a hundred out of the old Men, whom he called *Senators* from their age, by whoſe Counſel he would manage his Affairs. Then when *Romulus* and his people wanted Wives, he invited the neighbouring Nations to publick Sports and took away their young Women by force. He overcame the *Cæninenſes*, the *Antemnates* the *Cruſtumii*, the *Sabins*, the *Fidenates* and the *Vejentes* in the War raiſed againſt him for

for the injury offered to their Women. All these Cities lay about *Rome*. And when upon a sudden Tempest at an Assembly he was never seen after, in the thirty seventh year of his Reign he is consecrated, being believed to have gone to the Gods. Then the Government of *Rome* was in the power of Senators for the space of five days by turns, which Authority lasted one year.

Afterwards *Numa Pompilius* was made King, who waged no War, yet he was no less serviceable to *Rome* than *Romulus*, for he founded the Laws and Customs of the *Romans*, who were now thought half *Barbarians* and Robbers from their continual Wars. He divided the year into ten Months, which before was confused without any account, he constituted very many holy Rites, and built many Temples at *Rome*, and died in the forty third year of his Reign.

Tullus Hoſtilius ſucceeded him, he renewed the War and overcame the *Albani* who dwelt twelve miles from *Rome*. He ſubdued the *Vejentes* and the *Fidenates*, ſome of theſe were ſix miles from *Rome*, others eighteen. He enlarged the City having added the Hill *Cælius*. When he had reigned thirty two years he was killed by Thunder, and his Houſe burnt up with Lightning.

Ancus Marcius Reigned after him, he was the Grandchild of *Numa* by his Daughter, he warred againſt the *Latins*, and joyned the *Aventine* Hill and the Hill *Janiculus* to the City, built *Oſtia* a Sea-Town ſixteen miles from *Rome*. He died a natural death in the twenty fourth year of his Reign.

Then *Priſcus Tarquinius* was made King. He doubled the number of the Senators and built the *Circus Maximus* at *Rome*. He firſt inſtituted the *Roman* Sports, which are continued to our time. He alſo overcame the *Sabins*: and having conquered much

much of their Country joyned it to the *Roman* Territory, and first of all entred the City in Triumph; he built the Walls and the Common Sewers, he began the Capitol; and was killed by the Sons of *Ancus*, whom he succeeded, in the thirty eighth year of his Reign.

Servius Tullius succeeded him, born of a Noble Woman being a Captive and a Handmaid. He also overcame the *Sabins*, and added the three Hills *Quirinalis*, *Viminalis* and *Esquilinus* to *Rome*. He digged Ditches about the City. And first of all numbered and taxed the people, which thing was unknown throughout the whole World. Upon the Assessment there were found eighty four thousand *Roman* Citizens with those who lived in the Country. He was murthered in the forty fifth year of his Reign by the treachery of his Son-in-law *Tarquinius* the Son of *Priscus* his Predecessor, and his Daughter *Tullia*, whom *Tarquinius* had married.

Lucius Tarquinius Superbus was the Seventh, and last of the *Roman* Kings. He overcame the *Volsci*, which people dwelt not far from *Rome* as we go to *Campania*; he took the City *Gabii* and *Suessa Pometia*, and made peace with the *Thusci*, and built the Temple of *Jupiter* in the Capitol. Afterwards besieging *Ardea*, a City situated eighteen miles from *Rome*, he lost his Kingdom. For when his Son *Tarquinius* the younger ravished *Lucretia* a Woman of great quality, and the most chast Wife of *Collatinus*, and she complaining of the injury to her Husband, her Father and her Friends, killed her self in the sight of them all. For which reason *Brutus*, her Father, and her Husband *Tarquinius Collatinus* stirred up the people, and depos'd *Tarquinius*: Soon after the Army, which besieged *Ardea* with *Tarquinius*, deserted him, and he returning to *Rome*, was shut out. When he had reigned five and twenty years, he fled away with his Wife and Children.

Thus

Thus *Rome* was governed by ſeven Kings for the ſpace of two hundred forty three years, the *Romans* hitherto ſcarcely poſſeſſing fifteen miles about their City.

For this reaſon two Conſuls were choſen for one King, that if one had ill Deſigns, the other having equal Power might reſtrain him. And 'twas enacted by the *Roman* people that they ſhould rule no longer than one year, leſt they ſhould grow proud by a long continuance of their Power; but be always courteous, knowing they were to be private Men within one year. Therefore *Lucius Junius Brutus*, who had been very induſtrious in expelling King *Tarquin*, and *Tarquinius Collatinus* the Husband of *Lucretia* were Conſuls the firſt year. But the Conſulſhip was taken away ſoon from *Tarquinius Collatinus*, for the *Romans* were not willing that any ſhould remain in the City who was called *Tarquinius*; therefore having gathered together his Eſtate he departed from *Roome*: *Valerius Publicola*

licola was made Conſul in his ſtead. But King *Tarquinius Superbus* who was driven out waged War againſt *Rome*, and by the aſſiſtance of ſeveral people fought with them that he might be reſtored to his Kingdom, *Brutus* the Conſul and *Aruns* the Son of *Tarquinius* kill'd one another in the firſt Battel, yet the *Romans* came off Conquerors. The *Roman* Matrons mourned one year for *Brutus*, as the Defender of their Chaſtity and their common Father; *Valerius Publicola* took *Spurius Lucretius Tricipitinus* for his Collegue, who was the Father of *Lucretia*, upon whoſe Death he took *Horatius Pulvillus* into his place, ſo that there were five Conſuls in this firſt year: *Tarquinius Collatinus* went out of the City by reaſon of his name, *Brutus* was kill'd in the Battel, *Sp. Lucretius* died a natural Death. *Tarquinius* again made War againſt *Rome* the ſecond year that he might be reſtored, *Porſena* the King of *Thuſcia* aſſiſting him, and almoſt took it, but was overcome at laſt.

laſt. In the third year after the baniſhing of the King, *Tarquinius*, when he could not be received into his Kingdom, nor would *Porſena* who had made peace with the *Romans* aid him, retir'd to *Tuſculum*, which City is not far from *Rome*: and there lived a private life with his Wife fourteen years. In the fourth year after the Kings were driven from *Rome*, the *Sabins* waging War againſt the *Romans* were overcome, upon which there was a Triumph. In the fifth year *Lucius Valerius* the Collegue of *Brutus* and now the fourth time Conſul died; he was ſo poor, that he was buried at the expence of the publick, for whom the Matrons mourned one year as for *Brutus*.

In the ninth year after the baniſhing of the *Tarquins*, when the Son-in-law of King *Tarquinius* had gathered together a great Army to revenge the injuries done to his Father-in-law, the *Romans* created a new Authority, which was called the *Dictatorſhip* being greater than the

the Consulship. In the same year also the General of the Horse, who was subordinate to the Dictator was made. Nor doth Roman Story relate any thing more like the present Government of the Empire, which Your Majesty now enjoys, than the ancient Dictatorship, chiefly when *Caius Cæsar*, and after him *Augustus* otherwise called *Octavianus* reigned with the name and honour of Dictator; of whom I shall speak hereafter. But *Largius* was the first *Roman* Dictator, and *Spurius Cassius* the first General of the Horse.

The first Sedition of the *Roman* People was in the sixteenth year after the expulsion, under pretence that the Commons were oppressed by the Senate and the Consuls. Then the Tribunes of the people were made as their proper Judges and Defenders, by whom the people might be defended from the Senate and Consuls.

The

The next year the *Volſci* renew'd the War againſt the *Romans* and were overcome, loſing their chief City *Corioli*.

In the eighteenth year *Quintius Marcius* a *Roman* General, who took the City *Corioli* from the *Volſci*, was baniſhed; being angry, he goes to the ſame *Volſci*, and having an Army committed to him againſt the *Romans*, evercame them in many Battels: until he came within five miles of *Rome*, deſigning to ruin his Native Country, having ſent back thoſe Embaſſadors, who deſired peace, had not his Mother *Veturia* and Wife *Volumnia* come to him from *Rome*. But he being overcome by their Tears and Entreaties, he drew off his Army: And was the ſecond who led an Army againſt his own Country, after King *Tarquin*.

Cæſo Fabius and *Titus Virginius* being Conſuls, three hundred Noble Men who were of the *Fabian* Family, undertook the War againſt the *Vejentes* without aid, promiſing the Senate

Senate and the People, that they would by themselves maintain it. Accordingly all of them marched out of *Rome*, and every one of them was slain, each of them deserving to have been a General. One only survived of this great Family, who being too young was left at home. Soon after a new Register is made at *Rome*, and the number of the *Roman* Citizens was found to be a hundred and nineteen thousand.

The year following when the *Roman* Army was blocked up in the Mount *Algidus*, almost twelve miles from *Rome*, *Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus* was made Dictator, who managing a Farm of four Acres, tilled it with his own hands. He, when he was found Plowing, having wiped off the sweat from his Face put on his Robe and relieved the Army, having overthrown his Enemies.

Three hundred and one year from the building of the City, the Consular Power which was Supreme ended, and ten Men were elected instead of two Consuls, called the *Decemviri:*

ri: but when they had passed over the first year well, in the second year *Appius Claudius* one of the *Decemviri* would have defloured a certain young Maid the Daughter of one *Virginius*, who at that time was in service against the *Latins*: whom her Father killed, lest she should be dishonour'd by him, and returning to the Army raised a Mutiny. The Power of the *Decemviri* was taken away, and they condemned.

In the three hundred and fifteenth year from the building of the City the *Fidenates* rebelled against the *Romans*: the *Vejentes* with their King *Tolumnius* aided them, both of which Cities were so near *Rome*, that *Fidena* was but seven, and *Veii* eighteen miles off: and also the *Volsci* joyned themselves to these. But they were conquered by *Æmilius* the Dictator and *Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus* General of the Horse; King *Tolumnius* being slain, the City *Fidena* was taken and razed. Twenty years

years after the *Vejentes* revolted and *Furius Camillus* the Dictator was sent against them, whom he overcame first of all in a pitch'd Battel, and took *Veii* one of the most ancient and the wealthiest Cities of *Italy* after a long Siege. Then he took the noble City of the *Falisci*. But he was maliciously accused, as if he had not rightly divided the prey, for which reason he was condemned and banish'd. Not long after the *Galli Senones* came to *Rome* (in pursuit of the *Romans*, overcome at the River *Allia* twelve miles from *Rome*) and took it, nor could the *Romans* defend any thing but the Capitol, which when the *Gauls* had besieged a long while, and the *Romans* very much wanting provision, *Camillus*, who pass'd his banishment in a neighbouring City came upon them on a sudden and overthrew them. Afterwards they departed having received a Sum of Gold to raise their Siege before the Capitol: But *Camillus* chasing them, so overcame them,

that

that he recovered the Gold which was given them, and all the Military Enſigns which they had taken. So the third time he entred *Rome* in triumph and was ſtil'd the Second *Romulus*, as if he alſo had been the founder of his Country.

The

The Second Book OF *EUTROPIUS:*

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The Wars with the Latins, Sabins, Samnites, *the* Tarentine *War with King* Pyrrhus, *and the first War with the* Carthaginians, *with other contemporary Actions of the* Romans.

From *V. C.* 365. to 512.

By Mr. *Christopher Lowther.*

IN the three hundred sixty fifth year after the building of the City, and the first after it was taken by the *Gauls*, they changed their Officers, and instead of two Consuls set up Military Tribunes with a Consular

Power. From this time the *Roman* Empire began to enlarge its Dominions: for *Camillus* in the ſame year took the City of the *Volſci*, which had waged War againſt the *Romans* for Seventy years, and the City of the *Æqui*, and the *Sutrini*, and having ſlain their Armies, ſeized all their Cities, for which actions he triumphed thrice. Alſo *Titus Quintius Cincinnatus* purſuing the *Prænestini*, who had come armed even unto the Gates of *Rome*, defeated them at the River *Allia*; and added their Cities to the *Roman* Empire, and having beſieged the City *Præneste*, made it ſurrender: he performed all theſe actions in twenty days, for which they decreed him a Triumph.

The Authority of the Military Tribunes laſted not long, being ſoon diſſolved. For four years they were the Supream Officers in *Rome*; then the Military Tribunes reſumed again their Dignity with a Conſular Power, and kept it for three years; but afterwards the Conſuls were reſtored.

ſtored. In the Conſulſhip of *Lucius Genucius*, and *Quintus Servilius*, *Camillus* died, whom the *Romans* honour'd above all their famous men, next to *Romulus*.

Titus Quintius the Dictator was ſent againſt the *Gauls*, who had lately invaded *Italy*. They had pitched their Camps four miles from the City *Rome* on the other ſide of the River *Anio*. *Titus Manlius* a moſt noble Senator fighting with a *Gaul*, who challenged him, ſlew him in ſingle Combat, and having taken off the golden Chain that was about his neck, put it upon his own, which procured a perpetual honour to his Family, that they ſhould be called *Torquati*: the *Gauls* were put to flight; and a little while after, *Caius Sulpicius* the Dictator routed them. Not long after *Caius Marcius* overcame the *Tuſci*, and ſeven thouſand of them were led in Triumph.

The second time the People were taxed and muster'd, and when the *Latins*, whom the *Romans* had subdued, would not send them Soldiers: they from themselves listed their young Soldiers, and made ten Legions, which amounts to sixty thousand armed Men or more. Yet in these small Affairs the *Romans* discover'd great valour in their Wars: for when they marched against the *Gauls* under their General *Lucius Furius Camillus*, one of the *Gauls* challenged the valiantest Man of the *Romans* to fight with him. Then *Marcus Valerius* a Tribune profer'd himself, and when he marched out armed, a Crow sat upon his right Arm, and a little while after when they were fighting, the same Crow struck at the eyes of the *Gaul* with his Wings and Claws that he could not see before him: wherefore the *Gaul* being slain, *Valerius* the Tribune gained not onely the Victory, but also a Name. For afterwards he was called *Corvinus* for this Deed, and made Consul in the three

three and twentieth year of his Age.

The *Latins*, who would not ſend the *Romans* Soldiers, began to exact this of them, that one of the Conſuls ſhould be choſen out of their People, and the other from the *Romans*, which being denied, they took up Arms againſt them; but being overcome with a great ſlaughter, the *Romans* triumphed, and for this brave Action the Statues of the Conſuls were placed upon the Pulpit, from whence they ſpoke their Orations.

Now the *Romans* begun to grow powerful: for they made War with the *Samnites*, living about a hundred and thirty miles from the City, who were ſituate between *Picenum*, *Campania* and *Apulia*. (*L.*) *Papirius Curſor* commanded in this War with the honour of Dictator. Who going to *Rome*, charged *Q. Fabius Maximus* General of the Horſe, to whom he committed the care of the Army, not to fight in his abſence. But he having found an opportunity, fought very ſucceſsfully, and rout-

ed the *Samnites*. For which thing the Dictator commanded him to be beheaded, becauſe he had fought againſt his Command, yet he was freed by the great favour of the Soldiers and the People: and there aroſe ſo great a mutiny againſt *Papirius*, that he had like to have been killed amongſt them.

Afterwards in the Conſulſhip of *Titus Veturius*, and *Spurius Poſthumius*, the *Romans* very dishonourably were overcome by the *Samnites* and made Slaves by them. But the Senate and the People broke the Peace, which had been made through meer neceſſity. Afterwards *L. Papirius* the Conſul overcame the *Samnites*, and making ſeven thouſand of them Slaves, triumphed for the Victory obtained againſt them. At the ſame time *Appius Claudius Cenſor* brought into the City *Rome* the Water called from his name *Claudia*, and paved the *Appian* way. The *Samnites* having renewed the War, overcame Q. *Fabius Maximus*, and ſlew three thouſand of his

his Men. Afterwards having his Father *Fabius Maximus* for his Lieutenant, he ſubdued the *Samnites* and took moſt of their Towns. Then *P. Cornelius Rufinus*, and *Manius Curius Dentatus* being Conſuls were both ſent againſt the *Samnites*, and overcame them in ſeveral great Battels. Then they finiſhed the War, which the *Romans* had waged with the *Samnites* for nine and forty years. Neither was there now any Enemy in *Italy*, who would make trial of *Roman* Valour. A few years after, ſome Forces of the *Gauls* joined themſelves with the *Tuſci* and the *Samnites*: but as they marched to *Rome*, *Cn. Cornelius Dolabella* defeated them.

At the ſame time the *Romans* proclaimed War againſt the *Tarentini*, who lived in the farthermoſt part of *Italy*, becauſe they had affronted their Embaſſadors: they deſired *Pyrrhus* the King of *Epirus*, who was deſcended from *Achilles*, to help them againſt the *Romans*, who came ſoon after into *Italy*. This was the firſt

time the *Romans* fought with a forein Enemy. *P. Valerius Lævinus* the Conſul was ſent to fight them, who having taken *Pyrrhus*'s Spies, commands them to be led about his Camp to view his Army, and then be ſent back to tell *Pyrrhus* how the *Romans* managed their Actions. Upon the joyning of the Battel *Pyrrhus* fled; yet he overcame the *Romans* by the help of his Elephants, which they feared, having never ſeen them before. But the Night putting an end to the fight *Lævinus* fled. *Pyrrhus* took eighteen hundred *Romans*, whom he uſed very honourably, and alſo buried their dead, whom when he ſaw lying upon the ground, with their wounds in their Breaſt and Face, and with a ſtern countenance, he is reported to have held up his hands to Heaven uttering theſe words, That he might have conquered the whole World, if it had been his fortune to have had ſuch valiant Soldiers.

After

Afterwards *Pyrrhus* having joyned the *Samnites*, the *Lucani*, and the *Brutii* to his Army marched to *Rome*, waſting all places with fire and ſword: he deſtroyed *Campania*, and came to the City *Præneſte* eighteen miles from *Rome*. A little while after he retreated into *Campania*, being affraid of the Army, which followed him under the command of a Conſul. The *Romans* ſent Embaſſadors to *Pyrrhus*, to deſire him to reſtore them their Captives, whom he received very honourably, and ſent back their Captives without ranſom. He very much admired one of the *Roman* Embaſſadours, *Fabricius* by name, and when he knew him to be poor, he would have enticed him to leave the *Romans*, and come over to him, promiſing the fourth part of his Kingdom; *Fabricius* deſpiſed it. Wherefore *Pyrrhus* eſteeming the *Romans* at a high rate; ſent an Embaſſadour a great Man by name *Cineas* to make Peace with them on equal terms, which were, that he might reſerve that

that part of *Italy* which he had Conquer'd. The *Romans* liked not the Propoſitions. Therefore the Senate ſent word to *Pyrrhus*, that he could have no peace with the *Romans*, if he ſtayed in *Italy*. Then the *Romans* commanded all thoſe Captives, which *Pyrrhus* had reſtored, to be eſteemed infamous, who ſhould have defended themſelves with their Arms, neither ſhould they regain their former credit, till they had brought back the ſpoils of their Enemies. *Pyrrhus* his Embaſſadour returned with this anſwer; whom when *Pyrrhus* asked, what ſort of place he found *Rome*? he reply'd, That he had ſeen a Country of Kings, that they were all as brave Men there, as he was counted in *Epirus*, and *Greece*. *P. Sulpicius*, and *Decius Mus* the Conſuls are ſent Generals againſt him. Upon the joining of the Battel *Pyrrhus* was wounded, and his Elephants ſlain, he loſt in the Fight twenty thouſand: the *Romans* onely five thouſand. *Pyrrhus* fled to *Tarentum* the ſecond year after

ter *Fabricius* was ſent to fight him, whom before he could not bribe, being one of the Embaſſadours, having promiſed him the fourth part of his Kingdom. Then his Camp and the King's being nigh one another, *Pyrrhus* his Phyſician came to him by Night, promiſing to poyſon the King, if he would reward him for it: whom he commanded to be carried bound to *Pyrrhus*, and to be told that he had undertaken to kill him. The King admiring at him, is reported to have ſaid, This is that *Fabricius*, whom 'tis harder to diſuade from honeſty, than to alter the Sun's courſe. Then the King went into *Sicily*, *Fabricius* having defeated the *Samnites*, and the *Lucani*, triumphed. Then *Manius Curius Dentatus*, and *Cornelius Lentulus* were ſent againſt *Pyrrhus*; *Curius* fought him, and cut off his Army, and having driven him to *Tarentum*, took his Camp in the ſame day with the loſs of three and twenty thouſand of the Enemy. *Curius*

rius Dentatus triumphed in his Conſulſhip; he was the firſt Man that brought Elephants to Rome, being four in number. A little while after *Pyrrhus* departed from *Tarentum*, and was ſlain at *Argos* a City of *Greece*. In the Conſulſhip of *Caius Fabricius Luſcinus*, and *C. Claudius Cinna*, and in the four hundred ſixty firſt year of the City, *Ptolemy* ſent Embaſſadours from *Alexandria* to *Rome*, to make a friendſhip with the *Romans*, which they obtained.

Quintius Gulo and *C. Fabius Pictor* being Conſuls, the *Picentes* raiſed a War, and the next Conſuls *Pub. Sempronius*, and *Appius Claudius* overcame them, for which Conqueſt they triumphed. At this time the *Romans* built theſe Cities, *Ariminum* in *Gaul*, and *Beneventum* in *Samnium*.

In the Conſulſhip of *Marcus Attilius Regulus*, and *Lucius Junius Libo*, the *Roman* people proclaimed War againſt the *Salentini*, a people living in *Apulia*, and vanquiſhed the *Brunduſini*

duſini with their City, for which there was another Triumph.

In the four hundred ſeventy ſeventh year of the City, the *Roman* Name was famous to all the World; yet they had not waged War out of *Italy*. Wherefore they made a Muſter to know their Forces: there were found two hundred ninty two thouſand, and three hundred thirty four, although they had always been fighting ever ſince the building of the City. The firſt forein War they made, was againſt the *Africans*, in the Conſulſhip of *Appius Claudius*, and *Quintus Fulvius*. They fought them in *Sicily*, and *Appius Claudius* triumphed over the *Africans* and *Hiero* the King of *Sicily*. The next year *Valerius Marcus*, and *Otacilius* being Conſuls, the *Romans* performed great Actions in *Sicily*; they received into their protection the *Tauromenitani*, the *Catanenſes*, with fifty Cities. The third year they deſigned to make War with *Hiero* the King of *Sicily*; But he with all the Nobility of *Syracuſe*,

racuſe desired to make Peace with the *Romans*, and gave them two hundred Talents; the *Romans* overcame the *Africans* in *Sicily*, for which they triumphed the second time. In the fifth year of the *Punick* War, which was carried on against the *Africans*, in the Consulship of *Caius Duillius*, and *Cnæus Cornelius Asina*, the *Romans* fought first by Sea, having prepared Ships headed with Iron, which they call *Liburnæ*. *Cornelius* the Consul was killed by stratagem; *Duillius* having joyned Battel defeated the *Carthaginian* Admiral, and having took one and thirty of his Ships, sunk fourteen, he took seven thousand Prisoners, and slew three. There was no Victory more acceptable to the *Romans* than this, because being a people invincible at Land, they appeared now very powerful by Sea. In the Consulship of *Caius Aquilius Florus*, and *Lucius Scipio*, *Scipio* took the Islands *Corsica*, and *Sardinia*, and having brought captive from thence several thousand, obtained a Triumph.

L.

L. Manlius Volso and *M. Attilius Regulus* being Conſuls, the *Romans* carried the War over into *Africa*, and fighting by Sea againſt *Hamilcar* the *Carthaginian* General, defeated him; for he having loſt ſixty four Ships, made homewards, the *Romans* loſt two and twenty; but being come into *Africa*, they firſt made the City *Clypea* ſurrender it ſelf. The Conſuls went unto *Carthage*, and having waſted many of their Towns, *Manlius* after his Conqueſt returned to *Rome*, bringing with him ſeven and twenty thouſand Captives; *Attilius Regulus* tarried in *Africa*; He drew up his Army, and fighting againſt three *Carthaginian* Captains, overcame them, and having ſlain eighteen thouſand of their men, and taken five thouſand with eight Elephants, received ſeventy Cities into the *Roman* protection. Now the *Carthaginians* being routed deſired to make peace with the *Romans*, which *Regulus* denying but upon very hard terms, they deſired the *Lacedæmonians* to help them, and

Xan-

Xantippus the General, which they had ſent, defeated *Regulus* the *Roman* Geral with a total overthrow, for of all his Army there eſcap'd onely two thouſand; fifteen thouſand men were taken with their General, thirty thouſand ſlain, and *Regulus* caſt into Priſon.

Marcus Æmilius Paulus, and *Servius Fulvius Nobilior* being Conſuls, ſailing to *Africa* with a Fleet of three hundred Ships, overcame the *Africans* firſt in a Sea-fight. *Æmilius* the Conſul having ſunk one hundred and four of their Ships, took thirty with the men in them, and having ſlain or taken fifteen thouſand of the Enemy, enriched his Souldiers with coſtly Spoils. Now the *Romans* had ſubdued all *Africa*, if the ſcarcity of proviſions had not been ſuch, that their Army could not ſubſiſt there any longer. The Conſuls, as they ſailed homewards were Shipwrecked about *Sicily:* and the Tempeſt ſo great, that out of four hundred and ſixty four Ships, they could ſcarce ſave eighty:

eighty: neither was ſo great a ſtorm ever heard of. But the *Romans* ſoon ſet out another Fleet of two hundred Sail; nor was there any one daunted with their former misfortune.

Cnæus Servilius Cepio and *C. Sempronius Blæſus* the Conſuls ſailing to *Africa* with two hundred and ſixty Ships, took ſome Cities, and returning home with rich Spoil were alſo Shipwracked. Wherefore the *Romans* being afflicted with theſe continual calamities, the Senate Decreed they ſhould abſtain from Sea-fights, and onely keep a Fleet of ſixty Ships to guard *Italy*.

In the Conſulſhip of *Lucius Cæcilius Metellus*, and *Caius Furius Pacilus*, *Metellus* the Conſul in *Sicily* overcame a General of the *Africans*, marching with thirty Elephants, and great Forces, and having ſlain twenty thouſand of his men, took ſix and twenty Elephants, and gathered together divers others ſtragling up and down in the Country by the aſſiſtance of the *Numidians*, who helped him in

that War, and brought them to *Rome* in great Pomp, filling all the Roads with an hundred and thirty Elephants. After theſe misfortunes the *Carthaginians* ſent *Regulus* the *Roman* General, whom they had taken Priſoner, to deſire the *Romans* to make peace, and exchange their Captives: he being come to *Rome*, and brought into the Senate, acted nothing as a *Roman*, ſaying, he was no *Roman* from that Day he had been taken by the *Africans*, hindering even his Wife from embracing him, he perſuaded the *Romans* not to make peace with the *Carthaginians*: for they being weaken'd with ſo many misfortunes were now hopeleſs; he was not of ſo great value that they ſhould reſtore ſo many Captives for him being an old Man, and for a few *Romans* who had been taken. Therefore he obtained his requeſt: For no body granted Peace to the *Africans* deſiring it. Upon his return to *Carthage*, the *Romans* would have had him to have ſtay'd at *Rome*, but

but he answered, he could not live there with the same honour as before, having been a Slave to the *Carthaginians*. Wherefore when he returned to *Africa*, they put him to a very cruel Death. *P. Claudius Pulcher*, and *C. Junius* being Consuls, *Claudius* fighting with ill Omens against the *Carthaginians*, was defeated: for of two hundred and twenty Ships he fled with thirty; the Enemy having taken ninety and sunk the rest, twenty thousand being made captive. Also the other Consuls Fleet was shipwracked, but he saved his Army, having landed it on the coast hard by. *Caius Luctatius Catulus* and *Aulus Posthumius Albinus* being Consuls in the twenty third year of the *Punick* War, having the management of the War, sailed into *Sicily* with three hundred Ships, the *Africans* had a Fleet of four hundred against him. *Luctatius Catulus* went sick a Shipboard, for he had been wounded in the former Battel.

The *Romans* fought very valiantly over againſt *Lilybæum* a City of *Sicily*, they took ſeventy three *Carthaginian* Ships, and ſunk an hundred and twenty five; they took thirty two thouſand Priſoners, having ſlain thirteen thouſand: with a great quantity of Gold and Silver. Of the *Roman* Fleet there were but twelve Ships ſunk. This fight was on the ſixth of the Ides of *March*. The *Carthaginians* ſoon after deſired to make Peace with the *Romans*, which they granted them. They reſtored the *Romans* their Captives; and the *Carthaginians* having deſired their own Captives might be ranſomed, the Senate commanded thoſe who were in publick Priſons to be ſent to them *gratis*, expecting a Ranſom onely for them in the poſſeſſion of private men, and upon their return to *Carthage*, it ſhould rather be paid out of the Treaſury, than by the *Carthaginians*.

Quintus

Quintus Luctatius, and *Aulus Manlius* being Conſuls, made War with the *Faliſci*, whoſe City heretofore abounded with Riches, which War they finiſhed within ſix days, having ſlain fifteen thouſand of the Enemy, and granted Peace to the reſt, taking away half of their Land.

Quarters Lodging, and Many Murders being Committed, made War with the Publick, which Cry hereafore is bounded with Riches, which War may finished within 6 days, having slain fifteen thousand of the Enemy, and granted Peace to the rest, taking away half of their Land.

The Third Book OF EUTROPIUS:

The War with the Ligurians, Sardinians, Illyrians, *and the* Ciſalpine Gauls; *the ſecond War with the Carthaginians, with other paſſages.*

From *V. C.* 512. to 551.

By Mr. *William Williams.*

THE firſt *Punick* War being ended, which continued for twenty two years, the *Romans* being grown famous, ſent Embaſſadours to *Ptolomy* the *Ægyptian* King, promiſing him aid, becauſe *Antiochus* the King of

Syria had made War upon him. He returned thanks to the *Romans*, but accepted not their help, for now the Battel was over. At the ſame time *Hiero* the moſt powerful King of *Sicily* came to *Rome* to behold the Plays, and gave two hundred thouſand buſhels of Wheat as a gift to the People.

In the Conſulſhip of *Lucius Cornelius Lentulus* and *Fulvius Flaccus*, at which time *Hiero* came to *Rome*, the War alſo was carried on againſt the *Ligurians* in *Italy*, and in conquering them the *Romans* triumphed. The *Carthaginians* attempted now to renew the War, inciting the *Sardinians* to rebel, who ought to have been ſubject to the *Romans* according to their former Articles. Yet Embaſſadours from the *Carthaginians* coming to *Rome*, obtained Peace.

In the Conſulſhip of *Titus Manlius Torquatus*, and *Caius Attilius Balbus*, the *Roman* people triumph'd over the *Sardinians*: there being no Wars in any place, the *Romans* enjoy'd peace, which

which onely hapned when *Numa Pompilius* reigned, from the building of *Rome*.

Lucius Posthumius Albinus, and *Cnæus Fulvius Centumalus* being Conſuls waged War againſt the *Illyrians*, and having taken many Cities, the Kings of that Country ſubmitted themſelves; and then the *Romans* triumphed firſt over the *Illyrians*.

In the Conſulſhip of *Lucius Æmilius* great Armies of the *Gauls* paſſed over the *Alps*: but all *Italy* aſſiſted the *Romans*; and 'tis written by *Fabius* the Hiſtorian who was then a Soldier, that eight hundred thouſand Men were in readineſs for that War: but Affairs were manag'd ſo proſperouſly by the Conſuls, that forty thouſand of the Enemies were ſlain, and a Triumph Decreed for *Æmilius*.

Not many years after the *Romans* fought againſt the *Gauls* in *Italy*: the War was ended in the Conſulſhip of *M. Claudius Marcellus* and *Cnæus Cornelius Scipio*. Then *Marcellus* fighting

ing with a ſmall body of Horſe, ſlew with his own hand the King of the *Gauls*, who was called *Viridomarus*. After that with his Collegue he deſtroyed the great Forces of the *Gauls* and took *Mediolanum* and brought great Spoil to *Rome*: and *Marcellus* triumphing, carried the ſpoils of a certain *Gaul* on a Truncheon upon his ſhoulder.

In the Conſulſhip of *M. Minutius*, and *P. Cornelius* War was made with the *Iſtri*: becauſe they had robbed the *Roman* Ships which carried proviſion, and they were all overcome. The ſame year the *Carthaginians* began the ſecond *Punick* War by *Hannibal* their General: who beſieged *Saguntum* a City of *Spain* in League with the *Romans*, being in the twentieth year of his age, his Army conſiſting of a hundred and fifty thouſand Foot and twenty thouſand Horſe. The *Romans* ſent to *Hannibal* to keep the peace: but he would not ſee the Embaſſadours. Then ſending alſo to *Carthage*, that they ſhould command

Hannibal

Hannibal not to wage War againſt the Allies of the *Roman* people, they received no civil anſwer. In the mean while the *Saguntines* were overcome through Famine; and being taken by *Hannibal* were put cruelly to the Sword. Then *Publius Cornelius Scipio* having march'd with an Army into *Spain*, and *Tiberius Sempronius* into *Sicily*: War was proclaimed againſt the *Carthaginians*, *Hannibal* having left his Brother *Aſdrubal* in *Spain*, paſſed over the *Pyrenæan* Mountains: and made his way through the *Alps* hitherto unpaſſable in that part. *Hannibal* is reported to have brought along with him eighty thouſand Foot, and twenty thouſand Horſe, and ſeven and thirty Elephants. In the mean while many *Ligurians* and *Gauls* liſted themſelves under *Hannibal*: *Sempronius Gracchus* having notice of *Hannibal*'s coming, ſhip'd his Army out of *Sicily* to *Ariminum*. *Publius Cornelius Scipio* firſt fought *Hannibal*: the Battel being joyn'd,

joyn'd, his Soldiers fled, and *Scipio* returned wounded into his Camp. *Sempronius Gracchus*, and *Hannibal* fought at the River *Trebia*. He also was overcome. Many in *Italy* submitted themselves to *Hannibal*, he coming from thence into *Tuscia*, fought *Flaminius* and slew him with five and twenty thousand *Romans*, the rest being put to flight. After that *Quintus Fabius Maximus* was sent against him; He by not fighting stop'd the career of the Conqueror: and after having found an opportunity, overcame him.

In the five hundred and fortieth year from the building of the City, *Lucius Æmilius* and *P. Terentius Varro*, are sent against *Hannibal*, succeeding *Fabius* in that War; who admonish'd both the Consuls that they could overcome the eager and impatient *Hannibal* no otherwise than by deferring the Battel. But through the rashness of *Varro*, the other Consul contradicting him, they fought at a Village in *Apulia*, called *Cannæ*, both the

the Consuls were overcome by *Hannibal*. In that Battel three thousand *Africans* were slain; and a great part of *Hannibal*'s Army wounded: the *Romans* never suffer'd more in any Punick War; for in this Fight *Æmilius Paulus* the Consul was slain, and twenty, that had been Consuls or Prætors: thirty Senators were taken or kill'd: three hundred Noble Men: forty thousand Soldiers; three thousand and five hundred Horse. In which misfortunes the *Romans* disdain'd to mention Peace. They listed their Servants, having made them free, a thing never done before. After that Battel many *Italian* Cities which obeyed the *Romans*, yielded themselves to *Hannibal*. Who, profering the *Romans* to redeem their Captives: it was answered by the Senate, that they wanted no such Citizens, who when they were armed, could not defend themselves. After that he put them all to death with divers Torments; and sent three bushels of golden Rings to *Carthage*; which

which he pulled from the Fingers of the *Roman* Knights, Senators and Soldiers. In the mean while *Asdrubal Hannibal*'s Brother remaining with a great Army in *Spain*, that he might bring that Nation under the power of the *Africans*, was overcome by the two *Scipio*'s, and loſt in that Battel thirty five thouſand Men, ten thouſand of theſe being taken, and twenty five thouſand ſlain; but twelve thouſand Foot, four thouſand Horſe, with twenty Elephants were ſent to him from *Carthage* to repair his Forces. The fourth year after *Hannibal* came into *Italy*, *Marcus Claudius Marcellus* the Conſul fought ſucceſsfully againſt him at *Nola* a City of *Campania*. *Hannibal* took many of the *Roman* Cities in *Apulia*, *Calabria*, and amongſt the *Brutii*: at which time alſo *Philip* the *Macedonian* King ſent Embaſſadours to *Hannibal* promiſing him aid againſt the *Romans*; upon this condition, that having deſtroy'd them, *Hannibal* would help him againſt the *Greeks*. Therefore the Embaſſa-

baſſadours of King *Philip* being intercepted and their Embaſſy known; the *Romans* commanded *Marcus Valerius Lævinus* to go into *Macedonia*, and *Titus Manlius Torquatus* the Proconſul into *Sardinia*: for that Province alſo being underhand ſtirr'd up by *Hannibal*, had deſerted the *Roman* intereſt. So at one time the *Romans* fought in four ſeveral Countries; in *Italy*, againſt *Hannibal*; in *Spain*, againſt *Aſdrubal*; in *Macedonia*, againſt King *Philip*; in *Sardinia*, againſt another *Aſdrubal*, a *Carthaginian*: this *Aſdrubal* was taken by *Titus Manlius* the Pro-conſul, who had been ſent into *Sardinia*; twelve thouſand of his Soldiers were ſlain in that Battel, a thouſand five hundred taken; and *Sardinia* being ſubdued by the *Romans*, *Manlius* the Conqueror brought the Captives and *Aſdrubal* to *Rome*. In the mean while King *Philip* was overcome by *Lævinus* in *Macedonia*, and *Aſdrubal* and *Mago* the third Brother of *Hannibal*, in *Spain* by the two *Scipio's*.

The

The tenth year after *Hannibal* came into *Italy* in the Conſulſhip of *P. Sulpicius*, and *Cnæus Fulvius*, He came within four miles of *Rome*, his Horſe came up to the Gates: Not long after, for fear of the Conſuls coming with an Army, *Hannibal* withdrew into *Campania*; both the *Scipios* were ſlain by *Aſdrubal* his Brother in *Spain*, who had been Conquerors for many years: yet the Army remained intire: for they were overcome more by accident than by *Aſdrubal*'s valour. At which time alſo a great part of *Sicily* was taken by *Marcellus* the Conſul, which the *Africans* had ſeized: and great plunder was carried to *Rome* from the famous City *Syracuſe*. *Lævinus* made a League in *Macedonia* with King *Philip* and many people of *Greece*, and with *Attalus* King of *Aſia*: and paſſing into *Sicily* he took *Hanno* an *African* Captain at the City *Agrigentum*, together with the Town, and ſent him to *Rome* with the principal Captives; forty Cities having ſubmitted,

mitted, he took twenty ſix. Thus having ſubdued all *Sicily* and *Macedonia* he returned to *Rome* with great glory. *Hannibal* having ſet upon *Cnæus Fulvius* the Conſul unawares, ſlew him with eight thouſand Soldiers. In the mean time both the *Scipio's* being ſlain, and no *Roman* General in *Spain*, *Publius Cornelius Scipio*, was ſent, being four and twenty years old; the Son of *Publius Scipio*, who had been General there, a Man far ſurpaſſing almoſt all the *Romans* of his time and thoſe that came after him. He took *Carthage* in *Spain*; in which the *Africans* kept all their Gold, Silver, and proviſions for War: alſo the beſt Hoſtages which *Hannibal* had received from the *Spaniards*: he took *Mago Hannibal's* Brother in that City; whom he ſent with others to *Rome*. There was great joy at *Rome* for this news: *Scipio* reſtored the *Spaniſh* Hoſtages to their Parents: for which kindneſs almoſt all the *Spaniards* unanimouſly ſurrendered themſelves to him. After which things he put to

flight *Asdrubal Hannibal*'s Brother, and took very great Spoil.

In the mean while *Q. Fabius Maximus* re-took *Tarentum* in *Italy*, where *Hannibal* had great Forces: he slew there *Carthalo* one of *Hannibal*'s Captains, and sold twenty five thousand Captives: and having distributed the plunder among his Soldiers, sent the price of those that were sold to the Treasury. Then many Cities of the *Romans* which sided with *Hannibal*, yielded themselves to *Fabius Maximus*. The year following *Scipio* performed famous actions in *Spain*, and recovered several Towns by himself and his Brother *Lucius Scipio*. Yet they fought unsuccessfully in *Italy*; for *Claudius Marcellus* the Consul was slain by *Hannibal*.

The third year after *Scipio* came into *Spain*, he continued his noble Deeds: he receiving into protection the King of *Spain* overcome in a great Battel, and was the first that asked no Hostage of the Conquer'd.

Hannibal

Hannibal deſpairing that *Spain* could be kept againſt *Scipio* any longer, ſent for his Brother *Aſdrubal* to *Italy* with all his Forces; who coming the ſame way his Brother *Hannibal* had come, fell into the Ambuſh laid by *Appius Claudius Nero*, and *Marcus Livius Salinator* at *Sena* a City in *Picenum*: yet he was ſlain fighting valiantly; his great Forces were either taken or kill'd, and a great Sum of Gold and Silver ſent to *Rome*.

After this *Hannibal* began to doubt of the event of the War, and the *Romans* being mightily encouraged, ſent for *Publius Cornelius Scipio* out of *Spain*, who came to *Rome* with great glory.

In the Conſulſhip of *Quintus Cæcilius*, and *Lucius Valerius*, all the Cities which were under the Power of *Hannibal* among the *Brutii*, deliver'd themſelves up to the *Romans*.

In the fourteenth year after *Hannibal* came into *Italy*, *Scipio* who had acted in *Spain* ſucceſsfully, was made Conſul and ſent to *Africa*: ſomething

Divine was thought to have been in that Man; insomuch that he was believed to have conference with the Gods. He fought in *Africa* against *Hanno* the *Carthaginian* General, and routed his Army. In the second Battel he took his Camp with four thousand and five hundred Soldiers, with the slaughter of eleven thousand. He took *Syphax* King of *Numidia*, who had assisted the *Africans*, and seized his Camp, who was sent by *Scipio* to *Rome* with the most considerable *Numidians*, and infinite Spoils; which thing being known almost all *Italy* deserted *Hannibal*, who was commanded by the *Carthaginians* to return into *Africa*, now laid waste by *Scipio*. Thus the seventeenth year *Italy* was freed from *Hannibal*, who was reported to have left it with tears.

Embassadours from *Carthage* desiring Peace of *Scipio*, were sent by him to the *Roman* Senate: a Truce for forty five days was granted them, till they could return from *Rome*, where they made a Present of thirty

ty thousand pound in Silver. The Senate commanded a Peace should be made with the *Carthaginians* according to the will of *Scipio*, who granted it upon these Conditions: That they should keep a Fleet but of thirty Ships, that they should pay five hundred thousand pound in Silver, and restore the Captives and Fugitives. In the mean time *Hannibal* arriving in *Africa*, the Peace was broken, and many Hostilities committed by the *Africans*; yet their Embassadours coming out of the City, and seiz'd by the *Romans*, were dismissed by *Scipio*'s command. *Hannibal* being overcome by *Scipio* in many Battels, also desired Peace. When it came to a Treaty, Peace was granted upon the same Conditions as before: *Scipio* having added to the old Sum of five hundred thousand pound a thousand pound more for their late Rupture. The Propositions displeased the *Carthaginians*; and they commanded *Hannibal* to fight; The

War was carried on againſt *Carthage* by *Scipio* and *Maſiniſſa*, another King of the *Numidians*, who had made a League with *Scipio*. *Hannibal* ſent three Scouts to the *Roman* Camp: whom being taken, *Scipio* commanded to be led through the Camp, that the whole Army ſhould be view'd by them, that a Dinner ſhould be given them preſently, and after that to be diſmiſſed that they might tell *Hannibal* what they had ſeen in the *Roman* Camp. In the mean time the Armies are drawn up in Batalia by both theſe Captains, the like never was ſeen in the memory of Man: the Armies being drawn up by the moſt skilful of all Generals. *Scipio* was Conqueror, *Hannibal* himſelf being almoſt taken: who firſt eſcaped with many Horſe, then with twenty, laſt of all with four. Twenty thouſand pound in Silver was found in his Camp, and eight hundred in Gold with other rich furniture. After that Battel Peace was made with the

the *Carthaginians*. *Scipio* returning to *Rome* triumphed with great honour, and hence was ſtil'd *Africanus*. Thus ended this ſecond *Punick* War, after it had laſted nineteen years.

The Fourth Book OF *EUTROPIUS*:

The three Macedonian *Wars*, *the third* Carthaginian, *the* Syrian *with King* Antiochus, *with those in* Achaia, Asia, Spain, Transalpine Gaul, *and in* Africa *against* Jugurtha, *with other co-incident Actions*:

From *V. C.* 551. to 648.

By Mr. *Brune Clench.*

THE second *Punick* War being ended, the *Macedonian* followed against King *Philip*.

In the five hundred fifty first year from the building of the City, *Titus Quintius*

Quintius Flaminius was ſent againſt King *Philip*, fought with good ſucceſs: Peace was granted to him upon theſe Conditions, That he ſhould not make War upon the *Grecian* Cities which the *Roman* protected againſt him; that he reſtore the Captives and Deſerters, and keep but a Fleet of fifty Ships, paying yearly four thouſand pound in Silver for ten years, with his Son *Demetrius* for a Hoſtage; alſo *Titus Quintius* making War with the *Lacedæmonians*; overcame *Nabides* their General, who ſubmitted himſelf upon the Conſuls conditions, who upon his return led *Demetrius* the Son of *Philip*, and *Armenes* the Son of *Nabides*, two noble Hoſtages before his triumphal Chariot in great glory.

After the *Macedonian* War the *Syrian* begun againſt King *Antiochus*, in the Conſulſhip of *Publius Cornelius Scipio*, and *Marcus Acilius Glabrio*. *Hannibal* took part with this King, having left *Carthage* his native Country for fear they ſhould deliver him up

up to the *Romans*. *Marcus Acilius Glabrio* fought fortunately in *Achaia*, and having taken King *Antiochus*'s Camp in a Battel by Night, put him to flight and reſtored *Demetrius* to his Father *Philip*, becauſe he helped the *Romans* againſt *Antiochus*.

In the Conſulſhip of *Lucius Cornelius Scipio* and *Caius Lælius*, *Scipio Africanus* went Lieutenant General under his Brother *Lucius Cornelius Scipio* the Conſul againſt *Antiochus*, *Hannibal* who was his Admiral was overcome in a Sea-fight. Afterwards *Antiochus* himſelf was overthrown in a great Battel at *Sipylum* and *Magneſia* Cities of *Aſia* by *Lucius Cornelius Scipio* the Conſul. *Eumenes* the Brother of King *Attalus* who built *Eumenia* in *Phrygia*, aſſiſted by the *Romans* in that fight, fifty thouſand Foot and four thouſand Horſe of the King's ſide being ſlain; then *Antiochus* ſought Peace, which was granted to him though overcome, by the Senate, upon the ſame Conditions as before; that he ſhould depart out of *Europe* and *Aſia*, that he ſhould

ſhould bound himſelf with the Mountain *Taurus*, pay ten thouſand Talents, give twenty Hoſtages, with *Hannibal* the cauſe of the War. All the Cities of *Aſia*, which *Antiochus* loſt in this War, were given to King *Eumenes* by the Senate; likewiſe many Cities were given to the *Rhodians* who aſſiſted the *Romans* againſt him. *Scipio* return'd to *Rome*, and triumphed with great honour, taking the name of *Aſiaticus* by imitation from conquering *Aſia*, as his Brother was called *Africanus* from overcoming *Africa*.

In the Conſulſhip of *Spurius Poſthumius Albinus*, and *Quintus Marcius Philippus*, *Marcus Fulvius* triumphed for his Victory over the *Ætolians*. *Hannibal* after the Victory over *Antiochus*, leſt he ſhould be delivered to the *Romans*, fled to *Pruſias* the King of *Bithynia*; being alſo demanded of him, by *Titus Quintius Flaminius*, when he was to have been given up to the *Romans*, he drank Poiſon and was buried at *Libyſſa* in the borders of *Nicomedia*.

Philip

Philip the King of *Macedonia* being dead, who had both fought with the *Romans*, and afterwards help'd them againſt King *Antiochus*, his Son *Perſeus* rebelled in *Macedonia*, having rais'd a great Army to carry on the War; *Cotys* the King of *Thrace*, and the King of *Illyricum* called *Gentius* aided him; *Eumenes* the King of *Aſia*, *Ariarathes* King of *Cappadocia*, *Antiochus* King of *Syria*, *Ptolemæus* King of *Ægypt*, with *Maſiniſſa* the King of *Numidia* help'd the *Romans*, but *Pruſias* King of *Numidia*, although he married *Perſeus*'s Siſter, ſtood neuter being civil to both Parties. *Publius Licinius* the Conſul and General of the *Romans*, was beaten by the King in a fierce Battel, neither would the *Romans* grant Peace to the King deſiring it, though they were overcome, but upon theſe Conditions, That he ſhould ſurrender up himſelf and his Cavalry to the Senate and *Roman* people. A little after *Lucius Æmilius Paulus* the Conſul was ſent againſt him.

him, and *Caius Anicius* the Prætor into *Illyricum*, against *Gentius*, but he being easily overcome in one Battel, soon after yielded up himself, as his Mother also did, with his Wife, two Sons and Brother, to the *Romans*; Thus the War was ended in thirty days, the overthrow of *Gentius* being sooner known, than that the War was begun.

But *Æmilius Paulus* the Consul fought the third of the *Nones* of *September* with *Perseus*, and overcame him with the slaughter of twenty thousand of his Foot, all the Horse being fled with the King; the *Romans* onely with the loss of an hundred, gain'd this Victory, with the surrendry of all the Cities in *Macedonia*, which the King possess'd. He being forsaken of his Friends, submitted himself to *Paulus*, but *Æmilius* did not esteem him as a conquered Man, for he would not suffer him though he desired it, to lie at his feet, but placed him next to him: these Conditions were granted

ed to the *Macedonians* and *Illyrians*; that they ſhould live free, paying but half the Tribute they paid to their Kings: that it might appear, the *Roman* People fought more for Juſtice than for Riches. *Paulus* delivered theſe things in a very great Aſſembly of the People, and treated the Embaſſadours that came from many parts at a moſt coſtly Banquet, ſaying, that it became the ſame General to overcome in War, and to appear great in his Entertainment. A little after having taken ſeventy Cities of *Epirus*, which had rebelled againſt him; he diſtributed the Spoils to the Soldiers, and return'd to *Rome*, with great pomp in *Perſeus*'s Ship, reported to have been of an unuſual bigneſs, with ſixteen ranks of Oars, and triumphed moſt magnificently in his golden Chariot with his two Sons ſtanding on each ſide of him, and *Perſeus* in the forty fifth year of his age with his two Sons going before him. *Caius Anicius* alſo triumphed over the *Illyrians*, and *Gentius* is led before his Chariot

Chariot with his Brother and Children: The Kings of many Nations came to *Rome* to this great Sight; Amongst the rest *Attalus* and *Eumenes* Kings in *Asia*, with *Prusias* King of *Bithynia* were entertained with much honour, and, they laid up the Presents which they brought in the Capitol, with the consent of the Senate. Also *Prusias* recommended his Son *Nicomedes* to them.

The following year *Lucius Memmius* fought successfully in *Spain*, and afterwards *Marcellus* the Consul fortunately managed his Affairs there.

Then the third *Carthaginian* War begun, in the six hundredth year from the building of the City, in the Consulship of *Lucius Manlius Censorinus*, and *Marcus Manilius*, fifty one years after the second *Punick* War. These carried the War to *Carthage*, against whom *Asdrubal* fought as General, and *Famea* commanded the Horse; then *Scipio* the Nephew of *Scipio Africanus* was a Tribune of the Soldiers, him all the *Romans* feared and respected,

reſpected, for he was eſteemed very ſerviceable both in their Battels and at their Councils, therefore many things were managed fortunately through him by theſe Conſuls; neither did *Aſdrubal* or *Famea* ſhun any thing more, than to fight againſt that Squadron of the *Romans*, where *Scipio* fought. About the ſame time *Maſiniſſa*, the King of *Numidia*, who for ſixty years was in League with the *Romans*, in the ninety ſeventh year of his age, died, leaving forty four Sons behind him, and ordered *Scipio* to divide his Empire amongſt them.

Now *Scipio* being grown famous though but a young Man, was made Conſul, and ſent againſt *Carthage*; he took it, and ſack'd it; and finding there the Spoils, which *Carthage* had gathered together from the deſtruction of many Cities, he reſtor'd back upon proof to ſeveral Cities of *Sicily*, *Italy* and *Africa*, their Ornaments. Thus *Carthage* was deſtroyed, about ſeven hundred years after it was built, and *Scipio* by his merit obtained the Name, which his Grandfa-

ther had, being ſtil'd for his Valour *AFRICANUS the YOUNGER.*

In the mean time one called *Pſeudophilippus*, took up Arms in *Macedonia* and utterly defeated *Publius Juvencius* the *Roman* Prætor, ſent againſt him. After him *Quintus Cæcilius Metellus* was ſent thither by the *Romans*, and twenty thouſand of the Enemy being ſlain, he recovered *Macedonia* and reduced *Pſeudophilippus* under his Power.

War was alſo proclaimed againſt the *Corinthians* the Inhabitants of a moſt famous City in *Greece*, for an affront done to the *Roman* Embaſſadours. This City *Mummius* the Conſul took and deſtroy'd; then there were three noble Triumphs at *Rome* at the ſame time of *Africanus* out of *Africa*, before whoſe Chariot *Aſdrubal* was led, of *Metellus* from *Macedonia*, before whom *Andriſcus* went, otherwiſe called *Pſeudophilippus*, of *Mummius* from *Corinth*, before him were carry'd brazen Statues, Pictures, and other Ornaments of that famous City. One

One *Pseudoperseus* also rebelled in *Macedonia*, having gathered together several Slaves, pretending himself to be *Perseus*'s Son, but was overcome with seventeen thousand of his Men by *Tremellius* the Quæstor. At this time an Hermaphrodite being seen at *Rome*, was drowned in the Sea by the appointment of the Southsayers.

At the same time *Metellus* perform'd noble Acts in *Celtiberia* amongst the *Spaniards*. *Quintus Pompeius* succeeded him, a little after *Quintus Cæpio* was sent Commander to the same War; which indeed *Viriatus* waged against the *Romans* in *Lusitania*, upon which through fear *Viriatus* was slain by his Soldiers, after having made the *Spaniards* rebel against the *Romans* for fourteen years. He was a Shepherd at first, afterwards chief amongst the Thieves, at last he stir'd up so many people to this War, that he was thought the assertor of the *Spaniards* liberty against the *Romans*; and, when his Murtherers sought their rewards from

Cæpio the Consul; he answered, 'twas never acceptable to the *Romans*, to have a General murther'd by his own Men.

Then *Quintius Pompeius* the Consul being overcome by the people of *Numantia*, a rich City of *Spain*, made a dishonourable Peace. After him *Caius Hostilius Mancinus* made another League with the *Numantians*, which the Senate and People commanded to be broken; and *Mancinus* the Author of it, to be given up to his Enemies: that they might revenge the injury of this Rupture upon the cause of it; wherefore after so great an ignominy, the *Roman* Army being twice overcome by the *Numantians*, *Publius Scipio Africanus* was made Consul the second time, and sent to *Numantia*, he first corrected the vicious Soldiers without any cruelty, more by labour than punishment. Then he took many Cities in *Spain*, partly by force and partly by surrendry; after a long Siege he took the City *Numantia* by Famine and ras'd it; taking the rest

reſt of the Province into his protection.

About that time *Attalus* a King in *Aſia* the leſs, the Brother of *Eumenes* died, and by making the *Roman* people his Heir, added *Aſia* to their Empire by his Will.

A little after *Decimus Junius Brutus* triumphed with great glory for his Victory over the *Callæci*, and the *Luſitan*, and *Publius Scipio Africanus* triumphed the ſecond time over the *Numantians* the fourteenth year after his firſt Triumph in *Africa*.

In the mean time War was rais'd in *Aſia* by *Ariſtonicus*, the Son of *Eumenes*, whom he had by an Harlot; this *Eumenes* was the Brother of King *Attalus*, *Publius Licinius Craſſus* was ſent againſt him with the aſſiſtance of many Kings. For *Nicomedes* King of *Bithynia* help'd the *Romans*, and *Mithridates* King of *Pontus*, with whom afterwards the *Romans* had a ſevere War, and *Ariarathes* King of *Cappadocia*, *Pylæmenes* King of *Paphlagonia*, yet *Craſſus* was overcome and ſlain

in Battel; his head brought to *Aristonicus*, and his body buried at *Smyrna*: Afterwards *Perpenna* the *Roman* Consul, who succeeded *Crassus*, hearing of the event of the War hastened into *Asia*, and having overcome *Aristonicus* in Battel, compelled him through want of Provision to a surrendry at the City Stratonice whither he had fled; *Aristonicus* was strangled in Prison at *Rome*, by the command of the Senate; but *Perpenna* could not enjoy his triumph, dying in his return home at *Pergamum*.

In the Consulship of *Lucius Cæcilius Metellus*, and *Titus Quintius Flaminius*, *Carthage* in *Africa* by the command of the Senate was rebuilt; as it is in my time, two and twenty years after *Scipio* destroy'd it, the *Romans* planting a Colony there.

In the six hundred twenty seventh year from the building of the City, *Caius Cassius Longinus*, and *Sextus Domitius Calvinus* being Consuls, waged War with the *Gauls* on the other side of the *Alps*, and the *Arverni*, with *Bituitus*

tuitus their King, killing a great multitude of them at the River *Rhodanus*, the ſpoil was great, from the very Chains taken from them, *Bituitus* ſurrender'd himſelf to *Domitius*, and was led captive by him to *Rome*, where both the Conſuls triumphed with great Glory.

In the Conſulſhip of *Marcus Porcius Cato*, and *Quintus Marcius Rex*, in the ſix hundred thirty third year from the building of the City, the Colony of *Narbona* was planted in *Gaul*, afterwards the Conſuls *Lucius Metellus*, and *Quintus Mucius Scævola*, triumphed for their conqueſt in *Dalmatia*.

In the ſix hundred thirty fifth year from the building of the City, *Caius Cato* the Conſul fought diſhonourably with the *Scordiſci*.

In the Conſulſhip of *Caius Cæcilius Metellus*, and *Cnæus Carbo*, the two Brothers of *Metellus*, triumphed the ſame day, one for *Thrace*, and the other for *Sardinia*; and 'twas then reported at *Rome* that the *Cimbri* were come out of *Gaul* into *Italy*.

In the Conſulſhip of *P. Scipio Naſica*, and *L. Calpurnius Beſtia*, the War began againſt *Jugurtha* King of *Numidia*, for killing the two Kings *Adherbal*, and *Hiempſal*, Sons of *Micipſa*, his Brothers and Confederates with the *Romans*. *Calpurnius Beſtia* the Conſul is ſent againſt him, but being bribed with the King's Money, he made a diſgraceful Peace with him, which was diſliked by the Senate; *Spurius Poſthumius Albinus* went the next year to fight *Jugurtha*. He fought by his Brothers ill conduct inglorioufly againſt the *Numidians*. *Quintus Cæcilius Metellus* the Conſul was the third that was ſent, he reduced his Army to *Roman* Diſcipline with great ſeverity and order, though without capital puniſhment; he overcame *Jugurtha* in many Battels, either taking or killing his Elephants, and when he was making an end of the War, *Caius Marius* ſucceeded him; he overcame both *Jugurtha* and *Bocchus* the King of *Mauritania* who aſſiſted *Jugurtha* againſt the *Romans*, having

having taken ſome Cities in *Numidia*, he finiſh'd the War, *Jugurtha* being taken by that great Man *Cornelius Sylla* his Quæſtor, whom *Bocchus* had delivered up, though before he had fought for him.

The *Cimbri* were overcome in *Gaul* by *Marcus Junius Silanus* the Collegue of *Quintus Metellus*, the *Scordiſci* and *Triballi* in *Macedonia*, by *Minucius Rufus*, and the *Luſitani* in *Spain* by *Servilius Cæpio*. There were two triumphs for *Jugurtha*; firſt *Metellus*, then *Marius*; before *Marius*'s Chariot *Jugurtha* was led in chains with his two Sons, and not long after ſtrangled in Priſon by the command of the Conſul.

The

The Fifth Book OF *EUTROPIUS:*

The War with the Cimbri, *&c. with* Mithridates *King of* Pontus, *the Civil War between* Marius *and* Sylla, *with other interfering Actions.*

From *V. C.* 648, to 675.

By Mr. *James Lowther.*

WHILST War was made in *Numidia* against *Jugurtha,* the *Roman* Consuls *Marcus Manilius* and *Quintus Cæpio,* were overcome at the River *Rhodanus* by the *Cimbri*, *Teutones*, *Tigurini,* and *Ambrones,* Nations of *Germany*

Germany and *Gaul*, and the *Romans* were almoſt all ſlain, having loſt their Tents with a great part of their Army. The fear at *Rome* was ſcarce ſo great in *Hannibal*'s time in the *Carthaginian* Wars, leſt the *Gauls* ſhould come again to *Rome*. Wherefore *Marius* after the *Jugurthine* Victory the ſecond time was made Conſul, and the management of the War was Deceed him againſt the *Cimbri*, and *Teutones*. Alſo the third and fourth Conſulſhip was conferr'd upon him: becauſe the *Cimbrian* War continued; in his fourth Conſulſhip he had *Quintus Luctatius Catulus* for his Collegue. Then fighting with the *Cimbri*, he ſlew two hundred thouſand in two Battels, and took eighty thouſand, and their General *Teutobodus*, for which good ſervice in his abſence he was created Conſul.

In the mean time the *Cimbri*, and *Teutones*, whoſe Forces were yet very great, paſſed over into *Italy*, *Caius Marius*, and *Quintus Catulus* again fought with them: but *Catulus* the more

more successfully. For in that Battel which both of them fought one hundred and forty thousand were slain either in the fight or in the pursuit; sixty thousand taken, and but three hundred *Roman* Soldiers lost in both Armies; three and thirty Ensigns were taken from the *Cimbri*, of which *Marius* his Army got two, *Catulus* his Army thirty one. Thus the War was ended, and a Triumph Decreed for each of them.

Sextus Julius Cæsar, and *Lucius Marcius Philippus* being Consuls in the six hundred and fifty ninth year from the building of the City, when almost all other Wars were now ended, the *Picentes*, *Marsi*, and *Peligni* made a grievous War in *Italy*, who when they had obeyed the *Roman* people for many years, then began to assert their Liberty. This War was very dangerous, *P. Rutilius* the Consul was slain in it, *Cæpio* a Noble Young Man, and *Portius Cato* the other Consul. But the *Picentes*, and the *Marsi* had

had these Captains against the *Romans*, *Titus Vietius*, *Hierus Asinius*, *Titus Herennius*, and *Aulus Cluentius*; the *Romans* fought fortunately against them under *Caius Marius*, now the sixth time a Consul, and *Cnæus Pompeius*; yet under *Lucius Cornelius Sylla* most successfully, who amongst other extraordinary actions so overcame *Cluentius* Captain of the Enemies with great Forces, without losing one of his Men. This War was prolonged for the space of four years, yet with great misfortune in the fifth year, at last *Lucius Cornelius Sylla* being Consul ended it, when before as Prætor he had valiantly performed many things in that War.

In the year of the City six hundred sixty two the first civil War began at *Rome*, with the *Mithridatick* War. *C. Marius* who had been six times Consul, was the cause of it; for when *Sylla* the Consul was sent to make War against *Mithridates*, who had seiz'd upon *Asia* and *Achaia*: being forced

forced for some time to keep his Army in *Campania*, that he might make an end of the War in *Italy* with the Confederates (which we have mentioned) *Marius* desired that he might be sent against *Mithridates*. Whereupon *Sylla* in great anger came with his Army to *Rome*, where he fought against *Marius*, and *Sulpicius*, and upon his first entrance slew *Sulpicius* and put *Marius* to flight, *Cnæus Octavius*, and *Lucius Cornelius Cinna* being appointed Consuls for the year to come, he marched into *Asia*. For *Mithridates* King of *Pontus* and of *Armenia* the less, with the Pontick Sea all about the *Thracian Bosphorus*, at first would have drove *Nicomedes* the Ally of the *Roman* people out of *Bithynia*, informing the Senate, that he was bringing War upon him for the injuries which he had suffered; the Senate sent word to *Mithridates*, if he did so, he should suffer a War from the *Romans*. Wherefore in a rage he forthwith took *Cappadocia*, expelling King *Ariobarzenes* a friend of the *Romans*: and presently

ly invaded *Bithynia*, and *Paphlagonia*, having driven out the Kings *Pylæmenes* and *Nicomedes*, Confederates of the *Roman* People. Then he marched unto *Ephesus*, and sent Letters through all *Asia*, that whereſoever the *Roman* Citizens were found, they ſhould be kill'd in one Day. In the mean time *Athens* a City of *Achaia* was delivered to *Mithridates* by *Ariſtones* an *Athenian*. For *Mithridates* had ſent *Archelaus* his Captain into *Achaia*, with one hundred and twenty thouſand Horſe and Foot: by whom he won the reſt of *Greece*; *Sylla* beſieged *Archelaus* at *Piræus* not far from *Athens*, and took the City: afterwards a Battel being fought with *Archelaus*, he ſo overthrew him, that out of his hundred and twenty thouſand there ſcarce remain'd ten, and of *Sylla*'s Army onely fourteen were ſlain. *Mithridates* upon the news of this Battel recruited *Archelaus* with eighty thouſand choſen Men out of *Asia*, with whom *Sylla* fought again. In the firſt Battel twenty

ty thousand of the Enemy were slain with *Diogenes* the Son of *Archelaus*: In the second, all the Forces of *Mithridates* were cut off, *Archelaus* himself three days lying hid in the Marshes. *Mithridates* upon hearing of this began to treat with *Sylla*.

At that time also *Sylla* overcame the greatest part of the *Dardani*, *Scordisci*, *Dalmatians* and *Mœsians*, and received the rest into his protection. When Embassadours came from King *Mithridates*, desiring a Peace, *Sylla* answered that he would not grant it, unless the King deserting those places which he was possessed of, returned into his own Kingdom. Yet afterwards in a personal Treaty, Peace was made between them; That *Sylla* hasting to the civil War might be in no danger in his absence. For whilst *Sylla* overcame *Mithridates* in *Achaia* and *Asia*, *Marius*, who was fled, and *Cornelius Cinna*, one of the Consuls, renewed the War in *Italy*, and having entred the City *Rome*, slew the most Noble and consular Men of the

Senate, and proſcribed many, having pulled down the Houſe of *Sylla*, they compelled his Sons and Wife to ſecure themſelves by flight; every one of the Senate that remain'd, flying out of the City came to *Sylla* in *Greece*, intreating him that he would ſuccour his native Country. He paſſed over into *Italy* to fight againſt *Norbanus*, and *Scipio* the Conſuls; he fought the firſt Battel againſt *Norbanus* not far from *Capua*; where he ſlew ſeven thouſand of the Enemy, and took ſix thouſand, with the loſs of one hundred twenty four of his own, Then he marched againſt *Scipio*, but before the Battel, *Scipio* ſurrendred his Army without bloodſhed. But upon the new Election of Conſuls at *Rome*, *Marius* the Son of *Marius*, and *Papirius Carbo* being choſe, *Sylla* fought *Marius* the younger, and fifteen thouſand of the Enemy being ſlain, loſt four hundred Men. Afterwards entring the City, and purſuing *Marius* the younger to *Praneſte*, he beſieged him there, and forced

forced him to kill himself. Then he had a fierce Battel with *Lamponius*, and *Carinates* Captains of *Marius*'s Party at the Gate *Collina*. Eighty thousand Men were reported to have been in the Army against *Sylla*, twelve thousand yielded themselves, the rest were either slain in Battel, in the Camp, or in flight, so unsatiable was the revenge of the Conquerors. *Cnæus Carbo* the other Consul fled from *Ariminum* into *Sicily* and there was slain by *Cnæus Pompeius*, whom but a young Man twenty one years of age, *Sylla* upon the observation of his industry, had made Commander of his Armies, with the esteem of being next to himself. Upon the death of *Carbo* *Pompey* recovered *Sicily*, and passing into *Africa*, slew *Domitius* one of *Marius*'s Faction, and *Hiarbas* King of *Mauritania*, who aided *Domitius*. After these things *Sylla* triumphed for conquering *Mithridates* with great Glory. And *Cnæus Pompeius* in the twenty fourth year of his

age (which never had been granted to any of the *Romans*) triumphed for his Victory in *Africa*. Thus these two cruel Wars ended, the *Italian* which is called the *Social*, and the Civil War, both which carried on for the ſpace of ten years, deſtroyed above a hundred and fifty thouſand, twenty four Conſular Men, eight Prætors, ſixty *Ædiles*, and almoſt three hundred Senators.

The

The Sixth Book OF *EUTROPIUS:*

The Wars with Sertorius, *with the* Gladiators, *and the* Pirats; *the end of the* Mithridatic; *The conqueſt of* Crete *and of* Tigranes *King of* Armenia; *The* Catilinarian *Conſpiracy, the death of* Craſſus *in* Parthia; *the Wars in* Gaul *by* Julius Cæſar, *with the civil War between him and* Pompey:

From *U. C.* 675 to 710.

By Mr. *Leonard Powel.*

IN the Conſulſhip of *Marcus Æmilius*, and *Quintus Catulus*, when *Sylla* had ſetled the Commonwealth, new Wars aroſe, one in *Spain*, another

ther in *Pamphylia* and *Cilicia*, the third in *Macedonia*, the fourth in *Dalmatia*. For *Sertorius* who was of *Marius*'s Party againſt *Sylla*, fearing the fate of thoſe who were ſlain, ſtirr'd up the *Spaniards* to the War, *Quintus Cæcilius Metellus* (his Son who overcame King *Jugurtha*) and *Lucius Domitius* the Prætor, were ſent Generals againſt him; *Domitius* was ſlain by *Hirtulejus* one of *Sertorius*'s Captains. But *Metellus* fought *Sertorius* with various ſucceſs. Afterwards when he was thought unfit by himſelf to manage the War, *Cnæus Pompeius* was ſent into *Spain*. *Sertorius* fought with variety of fortune againſt theſe two Generals, till at laſt killed in the eighth year of the War by his own Soldiers. Thus the War was ended by *Cnæus Pompeius* a young Man, and *Quintus Metellus Pius*, and almoſt all *Spain* ſubdu'd by the *Romans*. *Appius Claudius* after his Conſulſhip being ſent into *Macedonia*, Skirmiſh'd with ſeveral people of the Province *Rhodopa*, and there falling

falling ſick, died. *Cnæus Scribonius* after the expiration of his Conſulſhip was ſent to ſucceed him, he overcoming the *Dardani*, matched a Conqueror even to the *Danube*, and obtain'd a Triumph, having ended the War in three years.

Publius Servilius a valiant Man was ſent Proconſul into *Cilicia* and *Pamphylia*. After the Conqueſt of *Cilicia* he beſieged and took the beſt Cities of *Lycia*; amongſt theſe he took *Phaſelis*, *Olympus* with *Corycus* of *Cilicia*, then going againſt the *Iſauri*, and they ſubmitting, he ended the War in three years. The firſt of all the *Romans* that marched to the Mountain *Taurus* returning home, he received a Triumph according to his merits and had the name of *Iſauricus*.

Cnæus Coſconius being Proconſul was ſent into *Illyricum*, he ſubdued the greateſt part of *Dalmatia*, took *Salonæ*, and ending the War, returned to *Rome* in three year.

At the same time *Marcus Æmilius Lepidus*, *Catulus*'s fellow Consul, would have raised a civil War, but his insurrection was suppress'd in one Summer. Then many received their triumphs together; *Metellus* and *Pompey* from *Spain*, *Curio* from *Macedonia*, and *Servilius* from *Isauria*.

In the year of the City six hundred seventy six, in the Consulship of *L. Licinius Lucullus* and *Marcus Aurelius Cotta*, *Nicomedes* King of *Bithynia* died, and made the *Romans* his Heir. *Mithridates* having broken the Peace, would have again invaded *Asia* and *Bithynia*. Both the Consuls sent against him, had various success; for *Cotta* was overcome by *Mithridates* in a Battel at *Chalcedon*, and being driven into the City was besieged there. But when *Mithridates* marched from thence to *Cyzicus*, that taking it he might invade all *Asia*; *Lucullus* the other Consul encountred him, and whilst *Mithridates* was busie in the Siege of *Cyzicus*, he blocked him up in the Rear, and overcame him

him in many Battels. At last driving him to *Byzantium* (now call'd *Constantinople*) *Lucullus* also overcame his Captains in a Sea-fight. Thus in one Summer and Winter *Lucullus* destroy'd almost an hundred thousand of *Mithridates* Soldiers.

In the year of the City six hundred seventy eight, *M. Licinius Lucullus* govern'd the Province of *Macedonia*, the Cousin of that *Lucullus* who managed the War against *Mithridates*. In *Italy* on a sudden arose a new War; for seventy four Gladiators under the command of *Spartacus*, *Chrysus*, and *Oenomaus*, having broken out of their fencing School at *Capua*, fled away: and wandering through *Italy*, commenc'd as great a War as *Hannibal* did; for overcoming many of the *Roman* Captains, and two of their Consuls, they gathered together an Army of almost sixty thousand Men; at last they were conquered by *M. Licinius Crassus* the Proconsul in *Apulia*, and after many calamities in *Italy*, the War was ended the third year by him.

In

In the year of the City six hundred and eighty, in the Consulship of *P. Cornelius Lentulus*, and *Cnæus Auſidius Oreſtes*; onely the *Mithridatick* and *Macedonian* Wars diſturb'd the *Roman* Empire. *Lucius Lucullus* and *M. Lucullus* managed them. For *L. Lucullus* after his Victory over *Mithridates* at *Cyzicus*, and his Captains in a Sea fight, purſued him, and having recovered *Paphlagonia* and *Bithynia*, he marched into his Kingdom, and took *Sinope* and *Amiſus* two famous Cities in *Pontus*. The ſecond Battel was fought at the City *Cabira*, where *Mithridates* had gathered together great Forces from all his Countries thereabouts, when five thouſand *Romans* putting to flight *Mithridates* with thirty thouſand of his beſt Soldiers, plunder'd his Camp. *Lucullus* alſo ſubdu'd *Armenia* the leſs, which *Mithridates* governed. But he was received after his flight by *Tigranes* King of the greater *Armenia*, who then reigned with great Fame, and oftentimes beating the *Perſians*, had

had seiz'd upon *Mesopotamia*, *Syria*, and part of *Phœnicia*; but *Lucullus* demanding *Mithridates* that fled, entred *Armenia*, *Tigranes* his Kingdom, took there the famous City *Tigranocerta*, and with eighteen thousand so overthrew *Tigranes* coming against him with six hundred thousand *Cuirassiers*, one hundred thousand Archers, and armed Men, that he cut off a great part of his *Armenians*. From thence he marched to the City *Nisibis*, which he took, with the King's Brother. But those whom *Lucullus* had left in *Pontus* with part of the Army to defend the *Romans* with their conquest in the adjacent Countries, behaving themselves carelesly and covetously, gave an opportunity to *Mithridates* of breaking into *Pontus*, and so the War was renewed, and one sent to succeed *Lucullus*, having taken *Nisibis*, and preparing the War against the *Persians*; the other *Lucullus* who governed *Macedonia*, was the first of all the *Romans* that waged War against the *Bessi*, and

and overcame them in a great Battel on the Mountain *Æmus*, and having taken the City *Uſcudama* which the *Beſſi* inhabited, in one Day, and *Cibyle*, he marched Conquerer even to the *Danube*. From thence he went againſt many Cities bordering on *Pontus*, where he ſacked *Apollonia*, and took *Calatis*, *Parthenopolis*, *Tomi*, *Hiſtrum*, and all *Buzia*. After the War was ended he returned to *Rome*, and both of them triumph'd; but *Lucullus* who managed the War againſt *Mithridates*, triumphed with greater glory, being Conquerour of ſo conſiderable Kingdoms.

The *Macedonian* War being ended, and by reaſon of *Lucullus* his return to *Rome*, the Mithridatic War continuing, which *Mithridates* with new Forces proſecuted, there aroſe a War in *Crete*. *Cæcilius Metellus* was ſent thither, and in three year having ſubdued all the Provinces, and being ſtil'd *Creticus*, he triumphed from the conqueſt of that Iſland. About the ſame time *Libya* was added

to

to the *Roman* Empire by a grant in King *Apion*'s will, in which Province there were these famous Cities, *Berenice*, *Ptolemais*, and *Cyrene*.

Whilst these things were perform'd, the Pirats so infested the Seas, that the *Romans* though the Conquerers of all the World, could not safely sail. Wherefore this War was Decreed to be managed by *Cnæus Pompeius*, who with great fortune and celerity ended it in few months. Afterwards the War against *Mithridates* and *Tigranes* was committed to him, which having undertook, he overcame *Mithridates* in *Armenia* the less in a Battel by Night, and plunder'd his Camp, cutting off forty thousand of the Enemy with the loss onely of twenty of his Soldiers and two Centurions. *Mithridates* fled with his Wife and two Attendants. Afterwards when he tyranniz'd over his people, in a mutiny of his Soldiers raised by his own Son *Pharnaces*, he was forc'd to poison himself. Thus *Mithridates* died at *Bosphorus*, a Man of

of great induſtry and conduct, he lived ſeventy, reigned ſixty, and made War with the *Romans* forty years.

Then *Pompey* made War againſt *Tigranes*, who ſurrender'd himſelf, and coming to him in his Camp, ſixteen miles from *Artaxata*, fell at his feet, and delivered up his Crown, which *Pompey* reſtored again, and received him honourably, but took away *Syria*, *Phœnicia*, *Sophone*; beſides fining him in ſix thouſand Talents of Silver, to be paid to the *Romans* for raiſing War againſt them without a cauſe.

Afterwards *Pompey* brought War on the *Albani*, and thrice overcame *Orodes* their King, who at laſt obtain'd a Peace by his Letters and Preſents to *Pompey*. He alſo overcame in a Battel *Anthaces* the King of *Iberia*, who ſubmitted to him. He gave *Armenia* the leſs to *Dejotarus* the King of *Galatia* for aſſiſting him in the *Mithridatic* War. And reſtoring *Paphlagonia* to *Attalus* and *Pylemenes*; he made *Ariſtarchus*

ſtarchus, the King of the *Colchi*. Then he ſubdued the *Ituræi* and the *Arabians*, and coming into *Syria* made *Seleucia* near *Antioch* a free City, becauſe it had not aided King *Tigranes*. He reſtor'd the people of *Antioch* their Hoſtages, and added ſome grounds to the *Daphneuſes* to enlarge their Groves, being delighted with the pleaſantneſs of the place, and its many Springs. From thence he marched into *Judæa*, and in the third month took *Jeruſalem* the chief City, and having ſlain twelve thouſand *Jews* he receiv'd the reſt into his protection. Having performed theſe things, he returned into *Aſia*, and ſo ended this long War.

In the Conſulſhip of *Marcus Tullius Cicero* (the Orator) and *C. Antonius*, in the year of the City ſix hundred eighty nine, *Lucius Sergius Catilina*, a Man of high birth, but of a very vitious Diſpoſition, plotted with ſome audacious Noble Men againſt his Country; but he was driven out of the City by *Cicero*, and his Aſſociates upon apprehenſion ſtrangled in Priſon;

Cati-

Catiline also overcome in a Battel, was slain by *Antonius* the other Consul.

In the year of the City six hundred and ninety, in the Consulship of *D. Junius Silanus*, and *L. Murena*. *Metellus* triumphed for conquering *Crete*, and *Pompey* for the Piratic and Mithridatic Wars: no pomp of a Triumph was ever like to *Pompey*'s; for *Mithridates* his, and *Tigranes*'s Sons, also *Aristobulus* the King of the *Jews*, with a great Sum of Money were carried before his Chariot. At that time there was no considerable War in all the World with the *Romans*.

In the year of the City six hundred ninety three, *Caius Julius Cæsar* (who was afterwards Emperour) and *L. Bibulus* were made Consuls: *Cæsar* having obtain'd by Order of Senate the Government of *Gaul* and *Illyricum* with ten Legions, first overcame the *Helvetii* (who are now called the *Sequani*.) Then after his Victories in very great Battels, he marched a Conquerour even to the British Ocean. He was almost nine years in subduing all *Gaul*,

Gaul, which lies between the *Alps* the River *Rhone*, the *Rhine* and the Ocean, in compaſs three thouſand and two hundred miles. Then he brought War upon the *Britans*, who never before heard of the *Roman* Name, and having overcome them, he took their Hoſtages and made them tributary to the *Roman* Empire, and ordered *Gaul* to pay an annual tribute of above three hundred thouſand pounds. And then paſſing the *Rhine* overcame the *Germans* in very great Battels: he was ſo fortunate, that he fought but thrice unſucceſsfully: once in Perſon againſt the *Arverni*, twice in his abſence in *Germany*, where his two Lieutenants *Titurius* and *Arunculeius* were ſlain in an Ambuſh.

About the ſame time in the year of the City ſix hundred ninety ſeven, *Marcus Licinius Craſſus Pompey's* Collegue, made the ſecond time Conſul, was ſent againſt the *Parthians*, and when he fought at *Carræ* both contrary to the Omens, and Prædictions of the Southſayers, he was o-

vercome by *Surena* one of *Orodes* his Captains, and at last was slain, with his Son a famous and valiant young Man. The reſidue of his Army was ſaved by *Cneus Caſſius* his Queſtor, who with great reſolution and courage ſo repair'd the calamity, that repaſſing the *Euphrates* he overcame the *Perſians* in many Battels.

Now that lamentable and horrible civil War came on, which, beſides the calamities that happen'd in Battel changed the condition of the *Roman* Name. For *Cæſar* returning Conquerour from *Gaul*, required another Conſulſhip, and it being without diſpute carried on his ſide, he was oppos'd by *Marcellus* the Conſul, *Bibulus*, *Pompey*, and *Cato*, and commanded, having diſmiſſed his Army to return to *Rome*; for which Affront, from *Ariminum*, where he muſtered his Soldiers, he march'd againſt his native Country. The Conſul with *Pompey*, the whole Senate, and all the Nobility fled out of the City into *Greece*. *Pompey* being General,

neral rais'd War againſt *Cæſar* in *Epirus*, *Macedonia*, and *Achaia*.

Cæſar having entered the City forſaken, made himſelf Dictator. Thence marching into *Spain* he routed *Pompey*'s brave and ſtout Armies, under the three Generals, *L. Afranius*, *M. Petreius*, and *M. Varro*. Then returning he marched into *Greece*; where fighting againſt *Pompey*, he was in the firſt Battel overthrown, and put to flight; but the Night drawing on, he eſcaped, and upon *Pompey*'s not purſuing him, he ſaid, *Pompey* knew not how to conquer, he being only that Day in his Power to have been overcome. Afterwards they fought in *Theſſaly* at *Palæopharſalus* with great Armies on both ſides. *Pompey*'s Army conſiſted of forty thouſand Foot and ſeven thouſand Horſe in the left Wing, with five hundred in the right, beſides the Auxiliary Forces of all the Eaſt, all the Nobility, with a great number of Senators, Prætors, and ſuch as had been Conſuls, and the Conquerors of

ny Nations. *Cæsar*'s Army amounted to thirty thousand Foot, with a thousand Horse.

The *Roman* Forces were never greater at one time, nor never commanded by more valiant Generals, they might have overcome the whole World, if they had fought against their Enemies. But after a sharp fight, *Pompey* being overcome, and his Camp plunder'd, fled to *Alexandria*, that he might receive aids from the King of *Ægypt*, whose Guardian he had been by order of Senate in his minority; but he following *Pompeys* fortune more than true friendship slew him, and sent his Head and Ring to *Cæsar*; which he looking on, is reported to have wept, beholding the Head of so worthy a Man, and once his Son-in-law.

Afterwards *Cæsar* coming to *Alexandria*, *Ptolemy* had Designs upon his life, for which reason *Cæsar* made War with him, and he being overcome, was drowned in the *Nile*, but his body was afterwards found cover-

ed

ed with a Gold Coat of Mail. *Cæsar* having won *Alexandria*, gave that Kingdom to *Cleopatra Ptolemy*'s Sister, with whom he had been dishonourably acquainted. *Cæsar* returning from thence overcame in a Battel *Pharnaces* great *Mithridates*'s Son, who aided *Pompey* in *Thessaly*, and also rebelling in *Pontus*, had seiz'd upon many of the *Roman* Cities, upon which misfortune he kill'd himself. Then *Cæsar* upon his return to *Rome*, made himself the third time Consul, with *M. Æmilius Lepidus*, who was the year before in his Dictatorship General of the Horse. From thence he went into *Africa*, to the War, which very many of the Nobility, with *Juba* King of *Mauritania* had raised against him. The *Roman* Generals were *P. Cornelius Scipio* (of the ancient Family of *Scipio Africanus*, he was Father-in-law to *Pompey* the Great) *M. Petreius*, *Q. Varius*, and *M. Porcius Cato*, *L. Cornelius Faustus* (the Son of *Sylla* the Dictator and *Pompey*'s Son-in-law.) *Cæsar* in a pitch'd Battel, after many Skir-

Skirmiſhes overcame them. *Cato*, *Scipio*, *Petreius*, and *Juba* ſlew themſelves; but *Fauſtus* was put to death.

After a year *Cæſar* coming back to *Rome* made himſelf Conſul the fourth time, but ſoon went into *Spain*, where *Cnæus* and *Sextus Pompey*'s Sons had levy'd a great War, they fought many Battels, the laſt was at the City *Munda*, in which *Cæſar* was ſo near overcome, that ſeeing his Soldiers fly, he would have ſlain himſelf, leſt after ſo great Military Glory, and fifty ſix years old, he ſhould fall into the power of theſe young Men; at laſt; having rallied his Forces, he overcame them, and ſlew *Pompey*'s eldeſt Son, and put to flight the younger. Now *Cæſar* having ended the Civil Wars through all the World, returned to *Rome*, and began to govern too inſolently, and againſt the cuſtoms of the *Roman* Liberties. He would beſtow Honours at his own pleaſure, which were before given by the people: neither would he riſe up to the Senate coming to ſalute him;

him; he performed other things after a regal tyrannick manner. Whereupon above ſixty Senators and *Roman* Knights conſpired againſt him. The chief of the Conſpirators were the two *Bruti* (of *Brutus*'s Family who was the firſt that was made a *Roman* Conſul, and had expell'd the Kings) with *Cnæus Caſſius* and *Servilius Caſca*, who ſtab'd *Cæſar* on a certain day with twenty three Wounds when he came to the Senate.

The Seventh Book OF *EUTROPIUS:*

The Reign of Auguſtus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, Nero, Galba, Otho, Vitellius, Veſpaſian, Titus, Domitian:

From *A. V.* 710. to *V. C.* 850.

By Mr. *Thomas Cornwallis.*

CÆSAR being kill'd about the ſeven hundred and ninth year of the City, the Civil Wars were renewed. The Senate favouring the murtherers of *Cæſar*, *Antony* the Conſul, one of *Cæſars* party, endeavoured to overthrow them in a Civil War. Having

ving therefore disturbed the Commonwealth, and done many ill things, he was judged an enemy by the Senate. The two Consuls, *Pansa* and *Hirtius* were sent to pursue him, with *Octavianus*, *Cæsar*'s Nephew, a young man, eighteen years old, whom he made his Heir, and commanded to bear his name. This is he who afterwards was call'd *Augustus*, and obtained the Empire. Wherefore these three Generals marching against *Antony*, overcame him: but it happened out that these two Consuls being Conquerors were slain; upon which the three Armies obeyed *Cæsar*. *Antony* being put to flight, having lost his Army, went for succor to *Lepidus*, who was General to *Cæsar*'s Horse, and then commanded great Forces, by whom he was received; and soon after *Lepidus* endeavouring it, *Cæsar* made peace with *Antony*; and as if he would vindicate the death of his Father, by whom he was adopted in his Will, he marched to *Rome* with his Army, and by force procured the Con-

Consulship in the twentieth year of his age. Having proscribed the Senate, he began with *Antony* and *Lepidus*, to govern the Commonwealth by an Army. *Cicero* the Orator was kill'd by them, with many other Noblemen.

In the mean while *Brutus* and *Cassius* the murtherers of *Cæsar* rais'd a great War, for there were many Armies in *Macedonia* and the East, which they seiz'd upon: wherefore *Cæsar Octavianus Augustus*, and *Mark Antony* went against them, (*Lepidus* staid behind to defend *Italy*) they fought against 'em at *Philippi*, a City of *Macedonia*: *Cæsar* and *Antony* were overcome in the first Battel, but the most noble *Cassius* was slain. In the second *Brutus* and very many Noblemen of his side were slain, and then the Commonwealth was thus divided amongst them, That *Augustus* should govern *Spain*, *France*, and *Italy*: *Antony*, *Asia*, *Pontus*, and the East, But *Lucius Antonius* the Consul raised a Civil War in *Italy*, his Brother who had

had fought with *Cæsar* against *Brutus* and *Cassius*, he was overcome and taken at *Perusium* a City of *Tuscia*, but his life spar'd.

In the mean time *Sextus Pompeius*, the Son of *Cn. Pompeius* made a War in *Sicily*, those of *Brutus* and *Cassius*'s party who remain'd joyning with him; yet after a War brought upon him by *Cæsar Augustus*, and *M. Antony*, at last a Peace was ratified.

At that time *M. Agrippa* acted prosperously in *Aquitania*, and *L. Ventidius Bassus* overcame the *Persians*, making incursions into *Syria*, in three Battels. He kill'd *Pacorus* the Son of King *Orodes*, the same day that heretofore *Orodes* King of the *Persians* had kill'd *Crassus* by *Surena* his General. He first triumph'd truly over the *Persians* [at *Rome*.]

In the mean time *Pompey* broke the Peace: and being beat in a Sea-fight, fled to *Asia*, and was there slain. *Antony*, who govern'd *Asia* and the East, being divorced from *Augustus*'s Sister, married *Cleopatra* the Queen of *Egypt*.

He

He also in person fought against the *Persians*, and overcame them in the first Battel; but in his return he suffered much by Famine and Pestilence, and the *Parthians* falling upon him in his flight, he lost his Victory. He also raised a great Civil War by the instigation of his Wife *Cleopatra*, the Queen of *Egypt*, whilst she through a womans ambition long'd to rule at *Rome*. He was overcome by *Augustus* in a famous Sea-fight, at *Actium* in *Epirus*, from whence he fled to *Egypt*; and in despair, when all his Soldiers had revolted to *Augustus*, he killed himself. *Cleopatra* died with the poison of Asps, which she had put to her Breasts. *Octavianus Augustus* added *Ægypt* to the Roman Empire, and *Cn. Cornelius Gallus* was the first that governed it. Thus having finished all his Wars every where, *Augustus* in the twelfth year after he had been made Consul returned to *Rome*. From that time he governed the Commonwealth alone for four and forty years, having rul'd it twelve years before with *Le-*

pidus

pidus and *Antony*; and so from the beginning to the end his Reign lasted six and fifty years. He died a natural death in the seventy sixth year of his age, in *Atella*, a City of *Campania*. He was buried in the *Campus Martius* at *Rome*; a man not undeservedly for the most part, reckon'd a God. Nor was any one more happy than him in his Wars, or more moderate in Peace. He lived with the greatest civility all the four and forty years he ruled alone, being most liberal towards all men, and very faithful to his friends, whom he had advanced to so great honors, that they were almost equal to himself. The Roman affairs never flourished more (before his time) for besides the Civil Wars in which he was always conqueror, he added *Ægypt* to the Roman Empire, with *Cantabria*, and *Dalmatia*, oftentimes overcome before, but entirely subdued by him: also *Pannonia*, *Aquitania*, *Illyricum*, *Rhætia*, the *Vindelici*, and the *Salassi*, living upon the *Alps*; with all the Maritime Cities of *Pontus*:

and

and amongſt theſe the famous Cities *Boſphorus* and *Panticapæon*. He overcame the *Daci* in ſeveral Battels. He cut off the great Forces of the *Germans*, and drove them beyond the River *Albis*, which is up the Country far from the *Rhine*: but this War was managed by his Son-in-law *Druſus*, as the *Pannonian* War was by his other Son-in-law *Tiberius*; in which War he brought four hundred thouſand Captives out of *Germany*, and planted 'em upon the Banks of the *Rhine* in *Gaul*. He retook *Armenia* from the *Parthians*, and the *Perſians* gave Hoſtages to him, (which they never did before to any other.) Alſo they reſtored the Roman Enſigns, which were taken away from *Craſſus*, when he was beaten. The *Scythians*, and the *Indians* ſent preſents and Embaſſadors to him, who before had never heard of the Roman name. *Galatia* in his time was made a Province, being before a Kingdom; and *M. Lollius* the Proprætor was the firſt that governed it. The barbarous Nations

ſo

so loved him, that Kings who were Allies of the Roman People, built Cities to his honor which they would call *Cæsarea*; as that built by King *Juba* in *Mauritania*, and that in *Palestine*, which now is a very famous City. Many Kings left their Kingdoms, to do him service, and being dressed in a Roman Habit, ran by him in his Chariot, or on Horseback, and dying he was stiled a God: He left the Commonwealth to *Tiberius* in a most flourishing condition; who being his Wives Son, was afterwards his Son-in-law by the marriage of his Daughter, and at last his Son by adoption.

Tiberius governed very lazily with great cruelty, wicked avarice, and filthy lust. He never fought in person, but carried on his Wars by his Lieutenants. Some Kings whom he had enticed to him by his flatteries, he never let return to their own Country; amongst whom *Archelaus* King of *Cappadocia*, whose Kingdom also he made a Province, and commanded the chief City to be called after his name,

name, which now is called *Cæsarea*, and before *Mazaca*. He reigned three and twenty years, and died in *Campania* in the eighty third year of his age, to the great joy of all men.

After him rul'd *Caius Cæsar*, surnamed *Caligula*, *Drusus* the Son-in-law of *Augustus* was his Grandfather, and *Tiberius* his great Uncle: he was very wicked and horrible, one who might excuse the Vices of *Tiberius*. He undertook a War against the *Germans*; and entering into *Suevia*, performed no valiant action. He committed Incest with his Sisters, and had a Daughter by one of 'em, when he had been outragious towards all men in Cruelty, Avarice, and Lust, he was kill'd in his Palace in the nine and thirtieth year of his age, and of his Reign the third year, tenth month, and eighth day.

After him Reigned *Claudius*, *Caligula's* Uncle, the Son of *Drusus*, who has a Monument at *Moguntiacum*; whose Nephew *Caligula* was: He governed indifferently well, managing

many things calmly and moderately, ſome cruelly and fooliſhly. He brought War upon *Britany*, where none of the *Romans* durſt arrive ſince *Julius Cæſar*: and after the Conqueſt of it by the two renowned Captains *Cn. Sentius* and *Aulus Plautius*, He made a famous triumph: He added alſo to the Roman Empire ſome Iſlands ſcituated beyond *Britany*, in the Ocean call'd *Orcades*: He ſtil'd his Son *Britannicus*, and appeared ſo civil to ſome of his Friends, that he accompanied *Plautius* a Nobleman, who in the Britiſh expedition performed many brave actions, in his triumph going to the Capitol, and walked on his left hand: He lived ſixty four years; and reign'd fourteen: He was Conſecrated after his death, and ſtiled a God.

After him came *Nero*, very like to his Uncle *Caligula*: who both diſgraced and diminiſhed the Roman Empire; one of unuſual luxury and expence: he followed the example of *Caius Caligula*, and waſhed himſelf in hot and cold Oyntments: he fiſhed

with

with golden Nets and purple ſtrings: he kill'd a great many of the Senate, and was an enemy to all good men: at laſt he proſtituted himſelf ſo baſely, that he danced and ſung upon a Stage in a Fidlers habit: he committed many parricides in the murther of his Brother's Wife and Mother: he burnt *Rome*, that it might repreſent to him, how heretofore *Troy* was taken and burnt: he performed no warlike action, and almoſt loſt *Britanny*; for there in his time two noble Cities were took and deſtroyed. The *Parthians* took away *Armenia*, and made ſlaves of the Roman Legions. Yet two Provinces were gained in his time, *Pontus*, call'd *Polemoniacus*, from the gift of King *Polemon*; the *Alps*, call'd *Cotiæ*, from the death of King *Cocius*. Hence he became deteſtable to *Rome*, deſerted by all men, and adjudged an enemy by the Senate; When he was ſearched for to be puniſhed, which was thus, that he ſhould be lead along in publick naked, with a Fork upon his neck, and beaten with Rods to death, ſhould be

flung head-long from off the Carpeian Rock; he fled out of the Palace; near the City in a Farm of one of his Freemen, kill'd himself, between the *Salarian* and *Numentane* way, four miles from *Rome*: he built the hot Baths call'd *Neronianæ*, and now *Alexandrinæ*: he died in the one and thirtieth year of his age, and the fourteenth year of his Reign. With him all *Augustus*'s Family was extinct.

After him came *Ser. Galba*, a Senator of a very ancient Family, being seventy three years, he was chose Emperor by the *Spaniards* and *Gauls*, and soon after was willingly received by all the Armies: when he lived a private life, he was eminent in Military and Civil Affairs, often Consul, often Proconsul, and General in the greatest Wars: in his short Reign he began well, but at last seemed more inclined to severity: he was kill'd by the treachery of *Otho* in the seventh month of his Reign, and had his throat cut in the *Forum* at *Rome*, and buried in his Gardens, in the *Aurelian* way, not far from the City.

Otho

Otho having kill'd *Galba*, got the Empire; of a more noble race by his Mother, than by his Father; but neither was mean: he was effeminate in his private life, and could not ſhew any experiment of himſelf in his Reign; for at that time when *Otho* kill'd *Galba*, *Vitellius* was made Emperor by the German Armies, and rais'd War againſt him, when he was beat in a Skirmiſh at *Bebriacum* in *Italy*, tho he had great forces remaining: He kill'd himſelf of his own accord, and anſwered his Soldiers, deſiring him not ſo ſoon to deſpair of the ſucceſs of the war, that he was not of ſo great value, to be the occaſion of a Civil War: he died a voluntary death, in the 38th. year of his age, and the 95th. day of his reign.

Then *Vitellius* obtained the Empire, of a Family more advanced by preferment, than noble: his Father was not very honorably born, yet bore three regular Conſulſhips; he ruled very ſcandalouſly, notorious for great cruelty, eſpecially for Gluttony;

oftentimes keeping a Feast every 4th. or 5th. day: one Supper was very remarkable, which his Brother *Vitellius* gave him; in which entertainment, besides other expences, there were laid upon the Table two thousand Fish, and seven thousand Birds: he affected to be like *Nero*, and so far pretended it, that he honored him with Funeral Rites who had been so meanly buried: he was killed by the Generals of *Vespatian*, having first slain *Sabinus* the Emperor, *Vespatian*'s Brother, whom he burnt with the Capitol: he was drawn naked publickly and ignominiously through *Rome*, having a Sword under his chin, and Dung flung at his face and body by all that met him; at last with his throat cut, he was flung into the *Tyber*, and wanted common Burial: he died in the 57th. year of his age, and in the eighth month, and first day of his Reign.

After him reigned *Vespatian*, made Emperor at *Palestine*, a Prince of obscure Parentage, but to be compared with

with the best; so illustrious before he was Emperor, that being sent into *Germany* by *Claudius*, and then into *Britanny*: he encountered two and thirty times with the Enemy. He conquered two valiant Nations, took twenty Towns, and added the Island *Vecta*, lying just by *Britanny* to the Roman Empire. He carried himself at *Rome* very moderate in his Reign, tho somewhat too covetous of mony; yet he took it from none wrongfully, and gave with great care that especially to the Poor which he had gathered with all frugality. Scarce any Prince before him was more liberal ot just: he was of so good a nature, that he hardly punished any one guilty of Treason otherwise than by Banishment. In his time he added *Judæa* to the Roman Empire, with *Hierosoluma*, the most eminent City of *Palæstine*, and made Provinces of *Achaia*, *Lycia*, *Rhodes*, *Byzantium*, *Samos*, which enjoyed their freedom before his time; also *Thrace*, *Cilicia*, *Trachea*, *Commagene* governed by Confederate Kings; he

remembred neither offences nor quarrels, and patiently bore the reproaches that Lawyers and Philosophers spoke against him; yet a diligent exactor of Military Discipline: he triumphed for the conquest of *Jerusalem* with his Son *Titus*. For these things when he was beloved and dear to the Senate, the People, and to all, he died of the Flux in one of his own Mannors near the Country of the *Sabines*, in the sixty ninth year of his age, the ninth year, and seventh day of his Reign, and was numbred amongst the Gods: He knew the Nativities of his Sons so well, that when many Plots were made against him, which being discovered, he despised with dissimulation, saying to the Senate, that his Sons should succeed him or none.

After him came *Titus*, who was also called *Vespatian*; a Man adorned with all sorts of Virtue, stiled the love and the delight of mankind, very eloquent, warlike, and temperate: he pleaded Causes in Latin, and made Greek Poems and Tragedies: At the

Siege

Siege of *Jeruſalem* fighting under his Father, he kill'd twelve men upon the Walls, with twelve ſtrokes of his Darts: he was ſo civil in his government at *Rome*, that none ever was puniſhed: he pardoned thoſe to that degree convicted of Conſpiracies againſt him, that he treated them with the ſame freedom as before: he was one of ſo great eaſineſs and liberality, that he could deny nothing to any man; and when he was reprehended by his friends, he anſwered, that no man ought to depart with a ſad countenance from the Emperor: wherefore once at Supper remembring he had given nothing that day to any one, he ſaid, *O my friends, I have loſt this day:* he built the Amphitheater at *Rome*, and kill'd five thouſand Wild Beaſts at its dedication. Hence being beloved with unuſual kindneſs, he died in the ſame houſe his Father did, after he had reigned two years, eight months, and twenty days, in the one and fortieth year of his age. When he was dead the publick mourning was ſo great,

that

that all grieved as if they had been fatherleſs. The Senate having heard of his death in the evening, aſſembled with all haſt in the Senate-Houſe the ſame night, and render'd him being dead ſo many thanks and praiſes, as never to any Emperor in his preſence, or in his life time, conſecrating him amongſt the Gods.

Then *Domitian* reigned, his younger Brother, more like *Nero*, *Caligula*, or *Tiberius* than his Father, or Brother; yet he governed ſoberly for his firſt years: ſoon after falling into the great vices of Luſt, Anger, Cruelty, and Covetouſneſs, he made himſelf ſo hated, that he aboliſhed the merits of his Father, and Brother: he killed the nobleſt of the Senate, and commanded himſelf to be ſtiled Lord and God: he would ſuffer no Statue to be erected in the Capitol for him, but of Silver and Gold: he kill'd his Kinſmen, and his pride was execrable: he made four Expeditions, one in *Sarmatia*, another againſt the *Catti*, and two againſt the *Daci*: he triumphed twice over the

Daci

Daci, and the *Catti*, and wore a Laurel for the *Sarmatians*: he ſuffered many loſſes in theſe Wars, for his Legions were kill'd in *Sarmatia*, with their General, and the *Daci* cut off *Appius Sabinus* a Conſular man, and *C. Fuſcus* Captain of the Guards with their great Armies: he built many places at *Rome*, as the *Capitol*, the *Forum*, called *Tranſitorium*, the Muſick Room, the Portico's of *Iſis* and *Serapis*, and the *Stadium*: but when he began to be hated by all for his wickedneſs, he was ſlain in the Palace, by a conſpiracy of his Servants, in the five and fortieth year of his age, and fifteenth of his Reign. His Corps were carried out by the Bearers with great diſgrace, and buried ſcandalouſly.

The Eighth Book OF EUTROPIUS:

The Reign of Nerva, Trajan, Adrian, Antoninus Pius, Antoninus Philosophus, Commodus, Pertinax, Julianus, Severus, Caracalla, Madrinus, Heliogabalus, *and* Alexander Severus, *with the most considerable passages.*

From *U. C.* 850, to 987.

By Mr. *Robert Ingram.*

IN the eight hundred and fiftieth year from the building of *Rome* in the Consulship of *Vetus* and *Valens* the Commonwealth was re-stated in a most prosperous condition, by being

ing happily committed to the government of good Emperors. *Nerva* succeeded *Domitian*, that cruel Tyrant; a Man moderate in his private life, valiant, and of the middle rank of Nobility, who, when he was very old by the help of *Petronius Secundus* the Captain of the Guards: and *Parthenius*, who slew *Domitian*, being made Emperour, carry'd himself most justly and civily: and consulted the good of the Commonwealth with a Divine foresight, in adopting *Trajan*. He died at *Rome*, having reign'd sixteen months and eight days, in the seventy first year of his age, and was consecrated a God. After him came *Ulpius Trajanus Crinitus*, born at *Italica* a City of *Spain*, of a Family more ancient than noble: for his Father was the first Consul. *Trajan* being made Emperour at *Agrippina*, a City of *Gaul*, govern'd the Commonwealth so well that he was deservedly prefer'd before all other Princes; he was of extraordinary civility and valour, and extended the bounds of the

Roman

Roman Empire both far and wide, which after the time of *Augustus* was rather defended than honourably increas'd: he repair'd many Cities in *Germany* on the other side of the *Rhine*, and having overcome *Decibalus* conquer'd *Dacia*, making that part a Province beyond the *Danube*, which now belongs to the *Taiphali*, *Victophali*, and the *Thervingi*, about one thousand miles in compass: he also retook *Armenia*, which the *Parthians* had seiz'd, having kill'd *Pharnaces* the *Syrian*, who govern'd it. He gave a King to the *Albani*, and took under his protection the Kings of the *Iberi*, the *Sauromatæ*, the *Bosphorani*, the *Arabians*, the *Osroeni*, and the *Colchi*, and seiz'd upon the *Adiabeni*, and *Marchomedi*, with a great Country of *Persia*, call'd *Anthemisius*; he took the City *Seleucia*, *Ctesiphon*, *Babylon* and *Edessa*, and conquer'd even unto *India*; at last he came up to the Red Sea, and there made three Provinces, *Armenia*, *Assyria*, and *Mesopotamia*, with the Nations bordering upon *Macedena*, re-

reducing *Arabia* to the ſame form of government; he ſetled a Fleet in the Red Sea to waſt the coaſts of *India*. Yet he ſurpaſs'd his Military Fame with civility and moderation, equalizing himſelf to all at *Rome* and through the Provinces. He oftentimes went to viſit his Friends, either when they were ſick or upon feſtival Days; and without any diſtinction kept mutual Feaſts among them, going abroad with them in their Litters: he never injur'd any of the Senators, nor did any unjuſt thing to encreaſe his Exchequer; he was liberal to all Men, and both publickly and privately enrich'd with Money and Honours, even them, with whom he was but indifferently acquainted: he built many places all over the World, and granted great priviledges to Cities: he acted all things ſo peaceably and quietly, that all the time he reign'd, but one Senator was condemn'd, and he by an Order of the Senate, unknown to *Trajan*. For this reaſon moſt reſembling a God both alive and dead,

he

he deserv'd to be worship'd all over the World. Among other sayings of his, this is much esteem'd, when his friends blam'd him, that he was too kind to all Men; he answered, he did to them, as he should wish Emperours to do to him, if he himself was a Subject. After he had obtain'd great honour both at home and abroad, as he was returning from *Persia* he dy'd of the Flux at *Seleucia*, a City of *Isauria*, in the sixty second year, ninth month, and fourth day of his age, and of his Reign, the nineteenth year, sixth month and fifteenth day: he was made a God, and of all other Emperours was buried within the City, his bones were put in a golden Urn, and placed under a Pillar in the *Forum*, which he himself had made, which Pillar was one hundred forty four feet high. So great respect is paid to this Princes memory, that even unto my time the Senators with no other phrase honour'd their Emperours, than be thou happier than *Augustus*, and better than *Trajan*. So much hath the glory of goodness ob-

tain'd from him, that it gives an occasion of a great Example either to Flatterers, or true Praisers.

After the decease of *Trajan*, *Ælius Adrianus* was made Emperour, indeed not with *Trajan*'s Will, but by the help of his Wife *Plotina*, for he, as long as he liv'd, although he was his kinsman, would not adopt him; he was born at *Italica* in *Spain*, who envying the glory of his Predecessour, presently forsook those three Provinces which *Trajan* had added to the *Roman* Empire; and recall'd his Forces out of *Assyria*, *Mesopotamia*, and *Armenia*, and made *Euphrates* the Eastern bound of the Empire; his Friends deter'd him endeavouring to do the same thing in *Dacia*, lest many of the *Roman* Citizens should be expos'd to the *Barbarians*: for when *Trajan* had conquer'd that Countrey, he brought a great Colony out of the whole *Roman* Empire to plant and build Cities there, *Dacia* being depopulated in the long War with *Decibalus*: *Ælius Adrianus* enjoy'd peace all the time of his

his Reign, having made only one War, and that by the Governour of the Province, he travel'd all over the *Roman* Empire and built in many places. He was a very good Scholar both in *Latin* and *Greek*; not esteem'd very merciful, yet he took great care of his Revenue, and the Discipline of his Soldiers. He died in *Campania*, above sixty years old, and in the twenty first year, tenth month, and twenty ninth day of his Reign. The Senate would not have made him a God, onely *Titus Aurelius Fulvius Antoninus*, that succeeded him, by long intreaty, when all the Senators resisted him openly, at length obtain'd it.

Then *Titus Antoninus Fulvius Bojonius* was made Emperour after *Adrianus*, he was also call'd *Pius*, his Family was Noble, but not very ancient; yet he himself was so famous a Man, that he might as deservedly be compar'd to *Numa Pompilius*, as *Trajan* to *Romulus*. When he was a private Man he was very honest, but when

Emperour, much more. He was rough to none, but kind to all: indifferently honour'd for his Military Actions, affecting more to defend the Provinces, than to increase them, he made it his business to seek for men that were able to govern the Commonwealth, always conferring great honour upon good Men, and detesting the bad without severity; he was no less venerable to his Confederate Kings than awful; insomuch that many Nations of the *Barbarians* laid down their Arms, and submitted themselves to his Opinion in their Controversies and Quarrels: he was very rich before he was Emperour, but wasted it in his Soldiers pay, and gifts bestowed upon his Friends; yet he left a rich Treasury behind him. He was call'd *Pius* for his clemency, and dy'd at *Lorium*, his Country Palace about twelve miles from *Rome*, in the seventy third year of his age, and twenty third of his Reign, and was deservedly made a God.

After

After him reign'd *M. Antoninus Verus*, who was without doubt a moſt noble Prince: for his Father deſcended from *Numa Pompilius*, and his Mother from King *Salentinus*; with him reign'd *L. Annius Antoninus Verus*, for then the *Roman* Commonwealth firſt ſubmitted to the equal authority of two Princes, being govern'd before but by one Emperour. Theſe were ally'd by Kindred and Marriage: for *Verus Annius Antoninus* married the Daughter of *M. Antoninus*, bnt *M. Antoninus* was Son-in-law to *Antoninus Pius*, by his Wife *Galeria Fauſtina* the younger, who was his Couſin-german. They made War with the *Parthians*, who after the Victory of *Trajan*, then made their firſt Rebellion. *V. Antoninus* march'd to this War, and living at *Antioch* near *Armenia*, did great actions by the conduct of his Captains; he took *Seleucia* a very famous City in *Aſſyria* with five hundred thouſand Men: and conquering the *Parthians*, made a Triumph with his Brother and Father-in-law. He dy'd in *Venetia* of

the Diſeaſe, which the *Grecians* call the *Apoplexy*, being kill'd by a ſudden eruption of blood in his brain, in his Litter with his Brother, as he was coming from *Concordia* to *Altinum*. He was a rough Man, yet never did any ill thing in reverence to his Brother; he dy'd in the eleventh year of his Reign, and was made a God.

After him only *M. Antoninus* govern'd the Commonwealth; a man more to be admir'd than prais'd: he was very peaceable from the beginning of his life; inſomuch that neither joy nor grief could alter his countenance; he mightily lov'd the Stoick Philoſophy, and was Maſter of it as well by Learning, as by the morality of his life. Even when he was a youth he merited ſo great admiration, that *Adrianus* deſign'd to make him his *Cæſar*, but having adopted *Antoninus Pius*, he made him therefore his Son-in-law, that he might come that way to the Government; he learn'd Philoſophy of *Apollonius*, the *Chalcedo-*

cedonian, and *Greek* of *Sextus Chæronenſis*, *Plutarch*'s Nephew, and *Fronto* that moſt excellent Orator taught him *Latin*; he carry'd himſelf very juſtly to all the *Romans*, and was no way puff'd up according to the haughtineſs of Emperours: he was very liberal, and govern'd the Provinces with great moderation. Affairs while he reign'd were carry'd on ſucceſsfully againſt the *Germans*, in his own Perſon, he made one War with the *Marcomanni*, as conſiderable as any in Story, even to be compar'd with the *Carthaginian* Wars, and from the loſs of whole Armies to be eſteem'd worſe. In his time there happen'd ſo great a Peſtilence, that after his Victory over the *Perſians*, a great number of Men and almoſt all his Soldiers dy'd through *Italy* and the Provinces. Wherefore after he had perſever'd with great labour and patience full three years at *Carnuntum*, he ended that War with the *Marcomanni*, which had been carry'd on by the confederacy of the

Quadi, the *Vandali*, the *Sarmatæ*, the *Suevi* and all the neighbouring *Barbarians*; he slew a great many thousand of them, and having freed the *Pannonii* from their servitude, he made another Triumph at *Rome* with his Son *Com. Antoninus*, whom he had made his *Cæsar*. When his Exchequer was all exhausted in this War, and he had no assistance by Presents, being unwilling to lay any thing upon the Provinces or the Senate, he made an Inventory of the furniture of his Palace, and in *Trajan's Forum* for two months expos'd to sale his golden Vessels, his Chrystal and Amber Cups, his Wifes and his own Wardrobe, and a great many Jewels, from which he rais'd a good Sum of Gold, and after the Victory bought his Houshold-stuff again of them that were willing to sell, being offended with none that refus'd it. He also granted that Noblemen might make Feasts with the same Grandeur and Retinue as himself. After this Victory he was so noble in his Sports and

publick

publick Shews, that he is reported to have expos'd in the *Amphitheater* an hundred Lions at once. Thus after he had restor'd the Commonwealth to a prosperous condition, he dy'd in the sixty first year of his age, having Reign'd about eighteen years, and was made a God according to the earnest desires of all Men.

Lucius Antoninus Commodus succeeded him, a Man not at all like his Father, yet considerable for a War, he manag'd successfully against the *Germans*; he endeavour'd to have the month *September* call'd *Commodus* from his own name; being deprav'd by his luxury and lusts, he oftentimes fought as a Gladiator in their Fencing Schools, and in the *Amphitheater* with such sort of Men. He dy'd suddenly, and 'twas thought he was strangl'd or poison'd, when he had Reign'd twelve years and eight months from the death of his Father, so detested by every body, that he was reflected upon as an Enemy to mankind, even after he was dead.

Pertinax

Pertinax succeeded him, an old Man, who being above seventy years old, and Governour of *Rome*, was made Emperour by an Order of the Senate; he was slain in the eightieth day of his Reign, by a mutiny of the *Prætorian* Soldiers, and the treachery of *Julian*.

After him *Salvius Julianus* took the government, he was a noble Man and skilful in the Laws, Nephew to *Salvius Julianus*, who in the time of *Adrianus* drew up the perpetual Statute. He was conquered by *Severus* at the *Milvian* Bridg, and was slain in the Palace, having reigned seven months.

Septimius Severus succeeded him, he was born in *Africa*, at *Leptis*, a Town of the Province of *Tripolis*. He was the first and last Emperour in the memory of Man that ever came out of *Africa*, he was first an Advocate in the Treasury, afterwards a Tribune of the Soldiers, and so by various employments he came to the government of the Commonwealth.

wealth. He call'd himself *Pertinax* in honour of that *Pertinax* slain by *Julian*; he was very parsimonious, and by nature cruel. He fought many Wars, and came off successfully: he slew *Pescennius Niger* at the City *Cyzicus*, who had made a Rebellion in *Ægypt* and *Syria*: he overcame the *Parthians* and the *Arabians* to such a degree, that if he pleas'd he might have made their Countrey a Province; wherefore he was call'd *Parthicus* and *Arabicus*: he built many Cities all over the Roman Empire. In his Reign *Clodius Albinus*, that conspir'd with *Julian* to kill *Pertinax*, made himself *Cæsar* in *Gaul*, but was overcome and slain at *Lugdunum*. *Severus*, besides the honor he obtained in Military Actions, was much renowned for Politicks, being a very good Scholar, and an excellent Philosopher: his last War was in *Britanny*, where he fortified the Provinces, he had recover'd, with a great wall two & thirty miles long, from the *German* Ocean to the *Irish* Sea: he died at *Eboracum* when he was a very old man,

man, in the eighteenth year, and fourth month of his Reign, and was consecrated a God: he left his two Sons *Bassianus* and *Geta* to succeed him, and by order of Senate would have *Bassianus*, call'd *Antoninus*; wherefore he assum'd the name of *M. Aurelius Antoninus Bassianus*, and succeeded his Father; for his Brother *Geta* being look'd upon as a publick enemy, was forthwith slain. *M. Aurelius Antoninus Bassianus*, call'd also *Caracalla*, was much of his Fathers disposition, yet somewhat more rough and ill natur'd: he made a famous Bath at *Rome*, call'd *Antoninianæ*; the only remarkable thing of his life: he was one so ungovernable in his Lust, that he married his Mother-in-law *Julia*: he ended his days at *Osroenes*, a City not far from *Edessa*, in his design against the *Parthians*, in the sixth year of his Reign, and second month, scarce three and forty years old, and was buried at the publick cost of the people.

Then *Opilius Macrinus* the Captain of the Guards was made Emperor with

with his Son *Diadumenus*, they did nothing worth memory, for they reign'd but fourteen months, and were both ſlain by a tumult of the Soldiers. After theſe two *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus* was made Emperor; he was thought to be the Son of *Antoninus Caracalla*, but indeed he was a Prieſt of the Temple of *Heliogabalus*: he, when he came to *Rome*, with the great expectation both of Soldiers and Senators, disgrac'd himſelf with all ſorts of Scandal, and liv'd moſt ſhamefully and lewdly; ſo after two years and eight months his Soldiers ſlew him and his Mother *Semia*, the *Syrian*.

Next to him reign'd *Aurelius Alexander*, he was ſtil'd by his Army *Cæſar*, and by the Senate *Auguſtus*; he was a very young Man, and making War with the *Perſians*, moſt gloriouſly overcame *Xerxes* their King. He ſtrictly kept up the Diſcipline of his Soldiers, and disbanded ſome whole Legions, that were tumultuous. *Ulpian* the famous Civilian was the Maſter

Master of his Rolls. He was very favourable to *Rome*, but slain in *Gaul*, in an uproar of the Soldiers, having reigned thirteen years and eight days, extreamly dutiful to his Mother *Mammæa*.

The

The Ninth Book OF *EUTROPIUS:*

The Reign of Maximinus, Gordianus, Philippus, Decius, Valerianus, Gallienus, Claudius, Aurelianus, Tacitus, Probus, Carus, Numerianus, Carinus, Diocletianus; *with other Remarks:*

From *V. C.* 987. to 1056.

By Mr. *Martin Bowes.*

AFTER *Aurelius Alexander*, *Maximinus* was the first of any in the Army, that obtained the government of the Empire, chose only by the Soldiers, without the Authority of the Senate, himself being no Senator,

tor, having manag'd the War successfully against the *Germans*: when he was saluted Imperator by his Soldiers upon their revolt; *Pupienus* kill'd him and his young Son at *Aquileia*, with whom he had reigned three years and a few days.

Afterwards there were three Emperors at once, *Pupienus*, *Balbinus*, and *Gordianus*: the two first were of a very mean Family; *Gordianus* was a Nobleman: for his Father being Pro-consul of *Africa*, was chosen Emperor by the consent of the Soldiers, when *Maximinus* reigned; but when they came to *Rome*, *Balbinus* and *Pupienus* were kill'd in the Palace, and *Gordianus* was Emperor alone; who being but a young man, having married *Tranquillina* at *Rome*, set open the Temple of double-fac'd *Janus*: and marching to the East, made War with the *Parthians*, who now endeavoured to invade the Empire; which War he managed very well, and beat the *Persians* in great Battels. Returning home, he was kill'd by the treachery of *Philip*, who succeeded

ceeded him. His Soldiers built for him a Monument near the River *Euphrates*, twenty miles from *Circeſſus* a Caſtle of the *Romans*, and carrying his Body to *Rome*, ſtiled him a God.

The two *Philips*, the Father, and the Son, when *Gordianus* was dead, got the Empire; and having brought back the Army ſafe, they march'd from *Syria* to *Italy*. When they govern'd, in the thouſandth year of the City, there was a great Feſtival celebrated with all manner of ſports. They afterwards were both kill'd by their Soldiers, the eldeſt at *Verona*, the younger at *Rome*; having reign'd five years. Nevertheleſs they were number'd amongſt the Gods.

After theſe, *Decius* who came from the lower *Pannonia*, born at *Bubalia*, took upon him the Empire: he ended the Civil War that was in *Gaul*, and made his Son his *Cæſar*: he built a Bath at *Rome*. When he and his Son had rul'd two years, they were ſlain fighting far from *Rome* with the Barbarians, and conſecrated amongſt the Roman Gods.

Then *Gallus Hostilianus*, and *Volusianus* his Son were made Emperors; under their Government *Æmilianus* endeavoured an Insurrection in *Mæsia*: to suppress whom, in their march, they were killed at *Interamna* before two years end: they did no great action all their Reign, it being only remarkable for the Plague, and other diseases.

Æmilianus born of very obscure Parents, govern'd more obscurely, and died in the third month of his Reign.

Then *Licinius Valerianus* being General in *Rhætia* and *Noricum*, was saluted first Imperator by his Army, afterwards *Augustus*. *Gallienus* likewise was made Emperor by the Senate: Their Government was pernicious, and almost destructive to the Roman name, either by the ill fortune, or idleness of these Princes. The *Germans* came up to *Ravenna*. *Valerianus* waging War in *Mesopotamia*, was overcome by *Sapores* King of the *Persians*; and being made captive, linger'd out a dishonorable old age in slavery amongst the *Parthians*.

Gal-

Gallienus when he was a young man, was made Emperor; at first he managed the Empire happily, then indifferently, at last very ill; for in his youth he acted valiantly in *Gaul*, and *Illyricum*, having kill'd *Ingenuus* at *Mursia* who usurp'd the Empire, and *Trebellianus:* a long while he was quiet and peaceable; afterward falling into all vice: he neglected the Commonwealth, through idleness and despair; the *Almans* having wasted all *Gaul*, broke into *Italy:* he lost *Dacia*, which lying beyond the *Danube*, was brought under subjection by *Trajan: Greece*, *Macedonia*, *Pontus*, and *Asia* were overrun by the *Goths: Pannonia* was spoiled by the *Sarmatians*, and the *Quadi:* the *Germans* came even to *Spain*, and besieged the noble City *Tarraco:* the *Parthians* having overcome *Mesopotamia*, began to claim a title to *Syria*. Now things being in despair, and the Roman Empire almost overthrown, *Posthumus* born of a very mean Race, made himself Emperor in *Gaul*, and manag'd his affairs so for ten years

ſpace, that he almoſt won all the Provinces that were loſt) with great valour and moderation: he was kill'd in a tumult of his Soldiers, becauſe he would not deliver up the City *Moguntiacum*, which had rebelled againſt him in an Inſurrection of *Lollianus*, to be plundered by his Soldiers. After him *Marius* a moſt uſeful man made himſelf Emperor, and was kill'd the ſecond day of his Reign. *Victorinus* a very valiant man took upon him the Government of *Gaul*, but being very laſcivious, and a defiler of other mens Beds, he was killed at *Agrippina*, by the Plot of one *Acturius* in the ſecond year of his Reign. *Tetricus* a Senator ſucceeded him, who was Governor of *Aquitania*, and was choſen Emperor by his Soldiers in his abſence; he took upon him the Government at *Burdegala*, and patiently bore many Mutinies in the Army. But whilſt theſe things were done in *Gaul*, in the Eaſt the *Perſians* were overcome by *Odenatus*, who defending *Syria*, and regaining *Meſopotamia*, went as far as *Cteſiphon*. Thus

Gallie-

Gallienus not minding the Commonwealth, the Roman Empire was kept up in the West by *Posthumus*, in the East by *Odenatus*; in the mean time *Gallienus*, and his Brother *Valerianus* were kill'd at *Mediolanum* in the ninth year of their Reign: and *Claudius* succeeded him, chosen by his Soldiers, and declar'd Emperor by the Senate. In a great Battel he overcame the *Goths* spoiling and depopulating *Illyricum*, and *Macedonia:* he was a frugal modest man, a lover of Justice, and fit to govern the Commonwealth; who nevertheless died of a natural death, before he had reigned two years, and was stiled a God. The Senate honored him mightily, that he should have a Golden Shield set up for him in the Senate-house, with a Golden Statue in the *Capitol.*

After him *Quintilius* the Brother of *Claudius* was chosen Emperor by the consent of his Soldiers; a man from his extraordinary moderation, and civility either to be equall'd or prefer'd before his Brother: the Senate agreed

that he ſhould be call'd *Auguſtus*. He was kill'd when he had been Emperor ſixteen days.

After him *Aurelian* took upon him the Empire, born in *Dacia Ripenſis*; he was a man powerful in War, but of an unruly nature, and prone to cruelty: he very valiantly beat the *Goths*, and reſtored the Roman Empire by various ſucceſſes of War to its ancient bounds: he overcame *Tetricus* in *Gaul* amongſt the *Catalauni*: *Tetricus* delivering up his Army whoſe continual Seditions he could not bear; for by ſecret Letters he ſo preſs'd *Aurelian*, that among other arguments he us'd this Verſe of *Virgil*, *Eripe me his invicte malis*, that is, *Deliver me thou great Conqueror, from theſe misfortunes.* He alſo in a very great Battel took *Zenobia*, not far from *Antioch*, when her Husband *Odenatus* who commanded thoſe parts of the Eaſt was kill'd, and entering *Rome*, he triumphed very nobly, as if he had been Conqueror of the Eaſt, and Weſt; *Tetricus* and *Zenobia* going before his Chariot. *Tetricus* afterward

was

was Governor of *Lucania*, but *Zenobia* left her posterity at *Rome*, which remain there to these days. In his Reign those that belonged to the Mint having coined false mony, and kill'd *Pelicissimus*, the Master of the Mint, made a Rebellion in *Rome*, whom he subdued and quelled with extreme cruelty: he put to death many Noblemen, being severe and bloody, and in some things rather necessary than to be beloved: he was harsh all his life time, and killed his Sisters Son; yet a great keeper up of Military Discipline, and a strict corrector of his Soldiers dissolute manners: he repair'd and fortifi'd the Walls about *Rome*, and erected a Temple to the Sun, inriching it with much Gold and Jewels: he deserted the Province of *Dacia*, which *Trajan* had extended beyond the *Danube*: he wasted all *Illyricum* and [*Mæsia*; despairing that it could be kept, having drawn the *Romans* out of the Cities of the Country of *Dacia*:] he placed them in the middle of *Mæsia*, lying on the right

ſide of the *Danube*, as it flows into the *Euxine* Sea, when before it was on the left ſide. He was kill'd by the treachery of a Servant, who brought ſome names remark'd upon to ſome Soldiers, his Friends, forging the Emperors Hand as if he had intended to kill them; ſo that he might be prevented, he was killed upon a Journey in the middle of the old way, between *Conſtantinople* and *Heraclea*: the place is called *Cænophrurium*; but his death was reveng'd, and he was made a God, having reign'd five years and ſix months.

Then *Tacitus* took upon him the Empire; a man well bred and fit to govern the Commonwealth; but he could not do any famous action, dying before he had been Emperor ſix months. *Florianus*, who ſucceeded *Tacitus* reign'd but two months, and twenty days; neither did he any act worth memory.

After him *Probus*, a man famous in Military affairs, got the Rule of the Commonwealth; he reſtor'd *Gaul* with great

great ſucceſs, which the *Barbarians* poſſeſſed: he happily ſuppreſſed ſome endeavouring to uſurp the Empire, *viz. Saturninus* in the Eaſt, *Proculus*, and *Bonoſus* at *Agrippina:* he ſuffer'd the *Gauls*, and *Pannonians* to have Vineyards; and his Soldiers having planted Vines on the Mountain *Almus* near *Sirmium*, and on the Mountain *Aureus* in the upper *Mæſia*, he charg'd the Inhabitants to look after them; he, when he had waged a great many Wars having obtain'd peace, ſaid, that within a little time there would be no need of Soldiers: he was a valiant and juſt man, equalling *Aurelian* in Military glory, but excelling him in civility: and was kill'd in the Iron Tower at *Sirmium*, in a Mutiny of his Soldiers, having reign'd ſix months and four days.

After him *Carus* being Emperor, born at *Narbona* in *Gaul*, made *Carinus* and *Numerianus* his Sons, his *Cæſars*; with whom he rul'd two years; but whilſt he waged War with the *Sarmatians*,

tians, having heard of the Insurrection in *Persia*, marching to the East he performed noble actions against them, and overthrew them in a Battel: he took *Seleucia* and *Ctesiphon* very eminent Cities, and when he had pitch'd his Camp by the *Tigris*, was kill'd by a Thunder-bolt. *Numerianus* his Son, whom he had brought along with him into *Persia*, a young man of very great hopes, being carried by reason of a pain in his eyes in his Litter, was treacherously kill'd through the incitement of *Aper* his Father-in-law, and when he had cunningly hid him [till he could get the Empire for himself] his murder was found out by the stench of his body; the Soldiers of his Guard being disturb'd with the smell, having taken off the cloaths of the Bed, after a few days discover'd his death. In the mean time *Carinus*, whom *Carus*, when he made his expedition against the *Parthians*, had left in *Illyricum*, *Gaul*, and *Italy*, defil'd himself in all manner of Vice: he put many to death with the accusation of forg'd

forg'd crimes: he abus'd many Noble-women, and was also mischievous to his fellow Students, who had been somewhat smart upon him in their Schools; for which being hated by all men, he a little after was punish'd. The Army returning home after the conquest of *Persia*, when *Carus* and *Numerianus* their Emperors were kil-led, one by a Thunder-bolt, the other by treachery, made *Diocletian* Empe-ror born in *Dalmatia* of obscure Pa-rents, being generally reported to be the Son of a Scrivener, but by some the Son of a Freeman to *Anulinus* a Senator: he in the first Assembly of the Soldiers swore that he had no hand in killing *Numerianus*, and when *Aper* who murder'd *Numerianus*, stood next to him, he run him through with his own hand in the sight of all the Ar-my: afterward he overcame *Carinus* in a great Battel at *Mürgum*, who liv'd hated and detested of all men: he was deliver'd up by his own Army, be-ing stronger than the Enemy, and de-serted between the Mountain *Vimina-*

tius and *Aureus*. Thus *Diocleſian* obtain'd the Roman Empire, and the Country people in *Gaul* making an Inſurrection, and calling their Rebellion by the name of the *Bagaude*, under their Captains *Amandus*, and *Æliānus*: he ſent *Maximianus Herculius* his *Cæſar* to ſuppreſs them, who in ſmall Skirmiſhes overcame them, and ſettled that part of *Gaul*. Then alſo *Carauſius*, who born of a very mean Family, had got great honor by his good ſervice in the War; when at *Bononia* all along the Coaſt of *Belgick Gaul*, and *Armorica*, he had undertook to ſecure the Seas which the *Franks*, and the *Saxons* infeſted; having often taken many *Barbarians*, and not reſtoring the entire ſpoil, neither to the Inhabitants of the Province, nor preſenting it to the Emperors; when there began to be a ſuſpicion, that he had let in the *Barbarians* on purpoſe, that he might meet them in their paſſage, and ſo enrich himſelf with the ſpoils: being commanded by *Maximianus* to be kill'd, made himſelf Emperor, and ſeiz'd upon

on *Britanny*. So when all over the world things were in confuſion, *Carauſius* rebell'd in *Britanny*, *Achilleus* in *Ægypt*, the *Quinquegentiani* moleſted *Africa*, *Narſeus* made War in the Eaſt, *Diocletian* advanc'd *Maximianus Herculius* from *Cæſar* to *Auguſtus*, and made *Conſtantius*, and *Maximianus Cæſars*; of whom *Conſtantius* was *Claudius*'s Grand-Son by his Daughter, *Maximianus Galerius* was born in *Dacia*, not far from *Sardica*, and that he might alſo ally them by affinity, *Conſtantius* married *Theodora*, the Daughter-in-law of *Herculius*, of whom he had ſix Children, the Brothers of *Conſtantine*. *Galerius* married *Valeria* the Daughter of *Diocleſian*, both of them being forc'd to divorce their former Wives. At laſt he made peace with *Carauſius*, when he had endeavoured a War in vain againſt him, being very skilful in Military Diſcipline. *Allectus* his Colleague kill'd him ſeven years after, and kept *Britanny* three years after his death, who alſo was kill'd by *Aſclepiodotus* Captain

ptain of the Guards, ſo *Britanny* in the tenth year was reduced to the the Roman Power. About the ſame time a Battel was fought by *Conſtantius* in *Gaul* near the *Lingones*; in one day he had experience of good and bad fortune; for on a ſuddain the *Barbarians* ruſhing upon him, he was forc'd to retreat into the City, they were in ſuch diſorder, that having ſhut up the Gates, they drew him up the Walls by Ropes. Within leſs than five hours after, a freſh Army coming up, he deſtroy'd almoſt ſixty thouſand *Almans*; alſo *Maximianus* the Emperor finiſh'd the War in *Africa*, having overcome the *Quinquegentiani*, and forc'd them to make a Peace. *Diocleſian* within the ſpace of eight months overcame *Achilleus* beſieg'd in *Alexandria*, and kill'd him; he exercis'd his Victory with cruelty, and defil'd all *Ægypt* with ſevere proſcriptions, and ſlaughters; but on that occaſion he manag'd and did many things wiſely, which remain to this time. *Galerius Maximianus* fought between *Callinicum*

nicum and *Carræ* at first unhappily, but at last successfully; yet rather through indiscretion than cowardise, joyning Battel with a very few men against a very powerful Enemy; wherefore being beat, he went to *Diocleſian*, who meeting him in the way, was reported to have received him with such great pride, that *Galerius* ran by his Litter some miles together; afterwards having raised Forces in *Illyricum*, and *Mæſia*, he fought again very successfully with equal conduct, and valour, in *Armenia* the Great, against *Narſeus* the Grand-father of *Ormiſda*, and *Sapores*; having been himself a Scout, with one or two Horsemen. *Narſeus* being overthrown, he plunder'd his Camp, took his Wives, Sisters, and Children, a great many *Perſian* Noblemen, with a very rich Treasure, and forc'd him to fly to the farthermost receſſes of the Kingdom. Wherefore upon his return this Conqueror was received with great honor by *Diocleſian*, staying in *Meſopotamia* with a reserve. Then they wag'd War some-

ſometimes together, ſometimes ſeparate, having overcome the *Carpi*, the *Baſternæ*, and the *Sarmatians*. They plac'd a great many Captives of theſe Nations upon the Roman Frontiers. *Diocleſian* was cunning, witty, and ſubtil, ſo managing himſelf in his ſeverity, that other men might bear the hatred. Nevertheleſs he was a very careful and prudent Prince, and was the firſt that rather obſerv'd the form of Regal Cuſtoms than of Roman Liberty: and when before his time Emperors were only ſaluted, he commanded the people to worſhip him as a God: he wore Jewels upon his Cloaths and Shooes; whereas before the Badg of Royalty conſiſted in a Purple Coat, the other dreſs was in common: but *Herculius* in outward appearance fierce, and of a rude diſpoſition, diſcover'd his roughneſs in the horror of his countenance; but ſmoothing his own nature, he obey'd *Diocleſian* in his more ſevere deſigns. *Diocleſian*, when he grew old, finding himſelf unfit to govern the Empire, mov'd *Herculius* to live a pri-

private life, and give up the Commonwealth to brisker and younger men; to which his Collegue unwillingly consented; yet both of them upon a certain day chang'd the Royal Robe for a Private Habit; *Diocleſian* at *Nicomedia*, *Herculius* at *Mediolanum*, after they had glorioufly triumph'd at *Rome* over a great many Nations, with a magnificent ſhew of Pageants, in which the Wives, Siſters, and Children of *Narſeus* went before their Chariot; one of them retir'd to *Salonæ*, the other to *Lucania*. *Diocleſian* as a private man ſpun out an honorable old age at a place near *Salonæ*, exerciſing himſelf in Virtue unuſual to him before. He was the only man after the foundation of the Roman Empire, that of his own accord deſcended from ſo high a pitch to a private condition; for which reaſon this hapned to him which never did to any other, that tho dying a private man, he ſhould be conſecrated a God.

The Tenth Book OF *EUTROPIUS*:

Conſtantius, Galerius, Licinius, Conſtantinus, *with his three Sons, and Succeſſors*; *alſo* Julianus, Jovianus, *with other* Roman Synchroniſms.

From *A. C.* 1056. to 1119.

By Mr. *John Shadwell.*

THerefore *Diocleſian* and *Herculius* retiring, *Conſtantius* and *Galerius* were created Emperours to govern the Commonwealth, and the *Roman* Empire was divided between them: *Conſtantius* had *Gaul*, *Italy* and *Africa*, *Galerius* poſſeſſed himſelf of

Illyricum, *Asia*, and the Eastern parts having chosen two *Cæsars*. But *Constantius* satisfied with the honour of being Emperour refused the trouble of governing *Italy* and *Africa*, he was an excellent Man, and of most extraordinary civility, extreamly gracious to his Allies and private Persons, he cared not for the fulness of his Exchequer, and was better pleased to have the publick wealth in the hands of private Men, than shut up in one fund. He affected Pomp so little, that on festival Days, if he were to feast with many of his Friends, he borrowed furniture and Plate from private persons to entertain them. The *Gauls* not onely loved this Man, but even reverenced him, chiefly because under his power they had escaped the suspected policy of *Diocletian* and the bloody rashness of *Maximianus*, he died in *Britanny* at York in the thirteenth year of his Reign, and was consecrated amongst the God.

Galerius

Galerius was a Man well bred and famous in warlike matters, when he found that the government of *Italy* fell under his Command by the consent of *Constantius*, he ordained two *Cæsars*. But *Constantius* being dead, *Constantine* his Son by a Wife of mean quality was made Emperour in *Brittany*, and as one most desireable succeeded his Father. In the mean while the Prætorian Band at *Rome* having raised a mutiny, proclaimed *Maxentius* the Son of *Herculius* Emperour, who lived publickly not far from *Rome*, at which news *Maximianus Herculius* hoping to reassume the power, he had unwillingly forsaken, came soon to *Rome* from *Lucania*, where as a private man he had chosen to dwell, growing old in that most pleasant Country. He persuaded *Diocletian* also by Letters (but in vain) to re-take the Power he had laid down. But *Severus Cæsar* being sent to *Rome* by *Galerius* against the insurrection of the *Prætorian* Soldiers, arrived there with his Army, but be-

ſieging the City his Soldiers baſely deſerted him: thus *Maxentius* his power was encreaſed, and the Empire confirm'd to him. *Severus* in his flight was ſlain at *Ravenna:* but *Herculius Maximianus* after theſe things endeavouring to depoſe his Son *Maxentius* in an Aſſembly of the Army, made the Soldiers mutiny and revile him. Upon this he went to *Gaul* with a treacherous Deſign, to aſſociate himſelf with his Son-in-law *Conſtantine*, as if his own Son had expelled him, but endeavouring whenever he had an opportunity to kill *Conſtantine*, who reigned in *Gaul* much beloved both by his Soldiers and the Natives, having beaten the *Franci* and the *Alamanni*, he expoſed their Captive Kings to wild Beaſts at his publick and noble Show. Wherefore his treachery being detected by his Daughter *Fauſta*, who diſcovered the Villany to her Husband, *Herculius* fled to *Maſſilia*, and there ſlain (intending to ſail from thence to his Son) was puniſh'd with a juſt Death. He was

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a Man prone to all kind of roughneſs and cruelty, unfaithful, injurious, and very barbarous.

Now *Galerius* made *Licinius* Emperour being a *Dacian*, having been formerly acquainted with him, and acceptable to him for his great endeavours and ſervices in the War he made againſt *Narſeus*: *Galerius* ſoon after died: then the Commonwealth was governed by theſe four Emperours, *Conſtantine* and *Maxentius* Sons of Emperours, *Licinius* and *Maximinus* being Upſtarts. But *Conſtantine* in the fifth year of his Reign raiſed a Civil War againſt *Maxentius*, and routed his Forces in a great many Battels, at laſt at the *Milvian* Bridg he conquer'd him (who had raged with all kind of cruelty againſt the Nobility at *Rome*) and ſo gained *Italy*. Not long after *Maximinus* attempting an inſurrection in the Eaſt againſt *Licinius*, his own accidental death at *Tarſus*, prevented his intended deſtruction. But *Conſtantine* was a great Man, and endeavouring to per-

form all that he had designed in his mind; also affecting the Government of all the World; he brought War upon *Licinius*, although he was familiarly acquainted with him and nearly related to him, his Sister *Constantia* being married to *Licinius*: on a sudden he set upon him first in *Pannonia*, and then as he was gathering together great Forces at the City *Cibalæ*, and having gained all *Dardania*, *Mœsia* and *Macedonia*, he possessed himself of a great many Provinces. Afterwards there arose several Wars between them, and the Peace which was made, broken in the end, *Licinius* conquer'd in a Sea-fight, and at Land at *Nicomedia*, yielded up himself, and was killed a private Man at the City *Thessalonica* contrary to the sincerity of a solemn Oath. Then the *Roman* Empire was under one Emperour and three *Cæsars* (never so before) *Constantine*'s Sons governing *Gaul*, the Eastern parts and *Italy*: but this wonderful success somewhat alter'd *Constantine* from his tractable and gen-

tle

tle temper. So that first persecuting his neareſt Friends, he killed his Sisters Son an excellent young Man, and of a very good diſpoſition; and after the ſlaughter of very many of his Friends he put his Wife to death. He was a Man in the beginning of his Reign to be compared with the beſt of Princes, but at laſt to be ranked with the indifferent, adorned with a great many Virtues both of Mind and Body, very ambitious of Military honour, Fortune was ſucceſsful to him in War, but his induſtry was as great as his Fortune. For after the Civil War he often beat the *Goths*: and at laſt having granted them peace, he left even amongſt thoſe *Barbarians* a great remembrance of his favour. He was addicted to civil Arts and generous Exerciſes, an affector of true Friendſhip, which he altogether ſought to procure by his liberality and eaſineſs; as he was ſevere to ſome of his Friends, ſo he was extraordinary kind to the reſt, letting no opportunity ſlip to make them rich

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and eminent. He made a great many Laws, ſome good and juſt, very many ſuperfluous, and ſome ſevere. He firſt attempted to advance the City *Conſtantinople* called after his own name to ſo great a pitch as to make it equal with *Rome*: in his Deſign to make War againſt the *Parthians*, who had haraſſed *Meſopotamia*, he died in a publick Vill of the City *Nicomedia*, in the one and thirtieth year of his Reign, and the ſixty ſixth of his age. His Death was foretold by a blazing Star, (called by the *Greeks* κομήτης) which of an unuſual bigneſs appeared for ſome time; and he was deſervedly made a God.

He left three of his own Sons and one of his Brothers to ſucceed him: but *Dalmatius Cæſar* a moſt hopeful Man not unlike his Uncle was ſlain a while after by a Military Faction with the conſent rather than by the command of his Couſin *Conſtantius*. Moreover *Conſtans* his Captains ſlew *Conſtantine* making War againſt his Brother

Brother and unadvisedly fighting at the City *Aquileia*. Thus the Commonwealth was reduced to two Emperours. *Constans* his Reign for some time was great and just, afterwards through sickness and the persuasions of some of his worst Friends, being grown vicious and intolerable to the Subjects of the Provinces, and unacceptable to his Soldiers, he was slain by the Faction of *Maxentius*, not far from *Spain* in a Castle called *Helena* in the eighteenth year of his Reign, and the thirteenth of his age. He performed a great many valiant actions in War, and was terrible to his Army all his life-time without much cruelty. *Constantius* his fortune was various, for he suffer'd very many injuries from the *Persians*, who had oftentimes sacked his Towns, besieged his Cities, and beaten his Armies: never had he any success in Battel against King *Sapores* unless at *Singara*, where the eagerness of his Soldiers, lost in probability a certain Victory,

Victory, who tumultuously and foolishly against the reason of War demanded to fight, the day being far spent. After the death of *Constans Magnentius* having got *Italy*, *Africa* and *Gaul*, there arose an insurrection in *Illyricum*. *Veteranio* being made Emperour by the consent of the Soldiers, and now a very old Man and beloved by all by reason of his long continuance and success in War, was chosen Prince and Governour of *Illyricum*. He was a virtuous Man observing the ancient *Roman* manners and of obliging civility, but ignorant of all liberal Sciences; so that he did not learn even the rudiments of Learning, till he was old and made Emperour; but *Constantius*, who to revenge his Brothers Death had raised a Civil War, put an end to the Reign of *Veteranio*, who after a new and unusual manner by the agreement of the Soldiers was forced to lay down the Imperial Power. There arose also a mutiny

tiny at *Rome* by the means of *Nepotianus Constantine's* Sisters Son, who seizing upon the Empire with a party of *Gladiators*, met with a Death worthy of his cruel beginnings, being slain on the eight and twentieth day by *Magnentius* his Captains, and his head carried all about the City upon a Javelin. There were great Proscriptions and much slaughter of the Nobility at that time.

Not long after *Magnentius* was put to flight, and very near taken in the Battel at *Mursa:* the great strength of the *Romans* in that fight was much weaken'd, even Soldiers that were fit to manage any forein Wars, and might have procured security and many Triumphs to the Commonwealth. Soon after *Constantius* sent *Gallus* his Uncles Son as *Cæsar* to the East: and *Magnentius* beaten in several Battels in the third year and the seventh month of his Reign, killed himself at *Lugdunum:* as his Brother *Decentius*, whom he had sent with an Imperial Authority to govern *Gaul*, did also among the *Senones*.

At

At this time *Constantius* also having committed a great many out-rages, killed *Gallus Cæsar*, a man fierce by nature, and prone to tyranny if he had been absolute. *Sylvanus* also attempting an Insurrection in *Gaul*, died before the thirtieth day: (then *Constantius* was the only Prince and *Augustus* of the Roman Empire.) Soon after he sent *Julian Cæsar* to *Gaul*, who was his Cousin, and the Brother of *Gallus*; having given him his Sister in marriage. At that time the *Barbarians* sacked a great many Towns, besieged others, and had horribly wasted all places. The Roman Empire by these misfortunes was in a tottering condition, by whom with indifferent Forces the great Army of the *Alamanni* was suppressed at *Argentoratum*, a City of *Gaul*, their most considerable King was taken, and *Gaul* was regained to the Empire. This *Julian* afterwards performed a great many valiant actions against the *Barbarians*, and drove the *Germans* beyond the River *Rhine*, and restored the Roman Empire to its former

mer Confines. Not long after when the *German* Army was removed from their Garriſon in *Gaul*, *Julian* was choſen Emperor by the Soldiers, and after a years ſpace he marched to gain *Illyricum*, whilſt *Conſtantius* was buſie in managing the *Parthian* Wars, who died in his march between *Cilicia* and *Cappadocia*, in the eight and thirtieth year of his Reign, and the five and fortieth of his age, and deſerved to be numbred amongſt the Gods: he was a man of an exceeding calm temper, eaſie, and giving too much credit to his friends and familiars: he was alſo too uxorious, but in the firſt years of his Reign he behaved himſelf with great modeſty: he alſo enriched his friends, nor did let any of them want honor, whoſe induſtrious ſervices he had made uſe of: yet inclinable to ſeveſeverity, if he grew jealous of any deſign upon his Empire, but otherwiſe mild, whoſe ſucceſs was greater in the Civil, than in Forein Wars.

After this *Julian* gained the Empire, and with great preparation made War

with

with the *Parthians*, in which Expedition I my self was present: he made some Towns and Castles of the *Persians* to surrender, or else took them by force; and having depopulated *Assyria*, he encamp'd for some time at the Town *Ctesiphon*, and returning Conqueror was slain by the Enemy, whilst he too rashly prest on in the Battel, on the sixth of the Kalends of *July*, in the seventh year of his Reign, and the one and thirtieth of his age, and was translated amongst the Gods; an extraordinary man, designing admirably to govern the Commonwealth, if he had lived: he was very skilful in Liberal Sciences, and much more learned in Greek than in Latin: he was very eloquent, and had a memory most ready and tenacious, and in some things more resembling a Philosopher: he was liberal towards his friends, but not so careful as it became so great a Prince; for there were some who would wound his honor: he was very just to the Natives of the Provinces, and eased them from Taxes

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as much as could be: he was courteous to all men, but took little care of his Exchequer, very ambitious of glory, which oftentimes transported his mind: he was too great a Persecutor of the Christians; yet so as he abstained from putting any to death: he was not unlike *M. Antoninus*, whom he endeavoured to imitate. After *Julian*, *Jovian*, who at that time was one of the Guard, was elected Emperor by the Soldiers, more eminent by his Fathers commendation than by his own; who through the disorder of his affairs, and the want of provision in the Army, when he was overcome in several Battels by the *Persians*, made a necessary, tho an ignoble peace with King *Sapores*, being forced to diminish the Confines, and to part with some of the Roman Empire, which in eleven hundred and eighteen years from the building of *Rome*, never hapned till his time. I confess our Legions were made slaves at the Town *Caudium* by *Pontius Telesinus*, in *Spain* also at *Numantia* and in *Numidia*; yet no part

of the Empire was surrendred. This condition of Peace ought not altogether to have been blamed, if *Jovian* would have broke the necessity of his League, when it was fresh and in force, as the *Romans* have done in all these Wars, that I have given an account of; for War was forthwith brought upon the *Samnites*, the *Numantians*, and the *Numidians*; neither was there any Peace ratified. But he staying in the East, and fearing one that would rival him in his Empire, little consulted his own honor: whereforein his march to *Illyricum* he suddenly died in the Confines of *Galatia*: he was a man neither unactive nor imprudent. Many suppose he died of a Surfeit, for he loved to indulge Feasting at Supper, others of the smell of his Bed-chamber, which coming from the fresh plaistering of the Wall, was dangerous to such that lie there: some think he died by the fume of too many coals, which he commanded to be burnt, it being very cold. He died in the seventh month of his Reign, on the fourteenth

of

of the Kalends of *March*; and as they who ſpeak moſt probably in the three and thirtieth year of his age, and by the kindneſs of his Succeſſors was deified; for he was inclined to civility, and very liberal in his nature. This was the ſtate of the Roman Empire, when this *Jovian* and *Varronianus* were *Conſuls* in the eleven hundred and 19th. year, after the building of *Rome*. But ſince I am come to famous and venerable Princes, I will put an end to my work; for I muſt ſpeak of what remains in a more lofty ſtile, which I do not at this time ſo much omit, as reſerve to be written more accurately.

A Geo-

A Geograpical INDEX

To explain the names of the People, Countrys, Citys, Rivers, and Hills mentioned by *Eutropius*.

A.

Achaia, largely taken is *Hellas*, or *Greece*, but ſtrictly part of the *Peloponneſus*, about *Corinth*.

Actium, a City of *Epirus*, on the Sea Shore, and called *Nicopolis* in memory of *Auguſtus*'s Victory over *Mark Anthony* and *Cleopatra*.

Adiabeni, the people of *Adiabene*, a Country of *Aſſyria*.

Ægypt, a Country in *Africa* anciently divided by *Mela* into two parts; the lower *Delta*, the upper *Thebais*; Famous for the invention of Arts and Phyſick, Aſtronomy, Husbandry, &c. It is bounded on the Eaſt with the *Red*-Sea, on the Weſt with *Cyrene*, on the North

with the *Mediterranean*-Sea, on the South with *Æthiopia*.

Æmus, or *Hæmus*, the greatest Hill of *Thrace*, called now *Balkan*.

Æqui, a People of *Latium* in *Italy*, now called *Campagna di Roma*.

Ætoli, a People of *Greece*, between *Acarnania*, and *Phocis*.

Africa, one of the four parts of the World; it is a *Peninsula*, joyned to *Asia* by an *Isthmus* of sixty miles long.

Agrigentum, the Town *Gergento*, on the Hill *Agragus* in *Sicily*.

Agrippina, now called *Cologne* a famous City of the Lower *Germany* upon the *Rhine*, so called from *Agrippina* the Empress and Wife of *Claudius*.

Albani, the People of *Albania*, between *Iberia* and the *Caspian*-Sea.

Albis, a River, it runs through the midst of *Germany*, called the *Elb*, and falls into the Sea near *Hamborough*, it has its name from *Halb*, that is, half.

Alexandria, the name of many Citys, but here in *Ægypt* now called *Scanderia*, built by *Alexander* the Great.

Alexandrini, the People of *Alexandria*.

Algidus, a Hill 12 miles from *Rome*, with the Town *Algidum* built upon it.

Allia, a River of the *Sabins* in *Italy* flowing into the *Tiber*, supposed now to be *Rio de Mosso*, famous for the Slaughter of the 300. *Fabij*.

Almàns, a People of *Germany* near to *Rhætia*, heretofore inhabiting in *Suevia*: now all the *Germans* are called *Almans*.

Altinum, a Town of the Lower *Pannonia* now *Hungary*, called *Tolna*.

Ambrones, a People of *France*, where *Ambrun* is now, tho *Cluverius* makes them some of the *Helvetii*.

The *Alps*, high Mountains which part *Italy* from *Germany* and *France*.

Anio, a River of the *Sabin*'s flowing into the *Tyber*, three miles from *Rome*, now called *Teverone*.

Antemnates, the People of the City *Antenna* in *Italy*.

Anthemisius, a Country of *Persia*.

Antiochia, *Antioch*, a great City of *Syria*, this is the City where men were first named Christians.

Apollonia, a name of many Citys. 1. in *Macedonia*, 2. in *Asia*, 3. in *Thrace*.

Apulia, a Country in *Italy*, it is now called *Puglia*, it is divided into two parts, the one is called *Puglia Piana* or *Daunia*, the other *Peucetia* or *Terra di Barri*.

Aquileia, a City of *Italy* not far from *Venice*.

Aquitania, the third part of *France*, now called *Guienne*, one side bordering on the Ocean-Sea, on the West it hath *Spain*, on the North the Province of *Lyons*, and on the South *Narbone*.

Arabia, a Country of *Asia* so called, between *Judea* and *Ægypt*. It is divided

divided into three parts, *Arabia* the Stony, *Arabia* the Desert, and *Arabia* the Happy.

Ardea, once a City of *Italy* twenty miles from *Rome*.

Argentoratum, a City of *Alsatia*, it is now called *Strasburg*.

Argos, a Country and a City in the *Peloponnese*.

Ariminum, a City of *Italy*, by the River *Rubico*, cow called *Rimini*.

Armenia, now called *Turcomania*, a Country of *Asia* divided into two parts, the greater, and the less, the greater hath on the West *Cappadocia*, on the East, part of the *Hyrcane*-Sea, on the South *Mesopotamia*; the Less hath on the North, and West a part of *Cappadocia*, on the East *Euphrates*, on the South *Taurus*.

Armorica, *Bretagne* in *France*, so called by *Cæsar*.

Arverni, a People of *France* by the River *Loire*, this Province is called *Auvergne*.

Asia, the third part of the World divided into two parts, the Greater and the Lesser, the Greater is parted from *Europe* by *Tanais*, and from *Africa* by *Nilus*. The Lesser is now under the power of the *Turks* and called *Natolia*.

Assyria, a Country in *Asia*, on the East it hath *Media*, on the West *Mesopotamia*, on the North *Armenia* the Less, and on the South *Susiana*.

Atella, a Town of *Campania*,

Athenians, the People of the City of *Athens* now called *Setines*, famous for an University, built on the Sea-Coast in *Attica*, first by *Cecrops*, and called *Cecropia*.

Aventinus, one of th seven Hills of *Rome*. Now *M. di S. Sabina*.

B.

Babylon, a noble City in *Chaldea*, anciently famous for its Brick-Walls built by *Semiramis*, in height 300 foot, in bredth 75. the River

Euphrates passed through the midst of it. It is now called *Bagdet*.

Basterna, a People of *Sarmatia* in *Europe*, in the Kingdom of *Poland* near the *Euxine* Sea.

Barbaria, a Country in *Africa*, it is divided into four Kingdoms, *Tunis*, *Algiers*, *Fess*, and *Morocco*, and it lies all along the *Africk* Shore from the Streights of *Gibraltar* to *Ægypt*.

Bebriacum, a Village in *Italy* between *Cremona*, and *Verona*, where *Vitellius* worsted *Otho*, it is now called by the *Italians*, *la Bina*.

Belgica, the *Low-Countrey*, or *Neatherlands*, it containeth seventeen Provinces.

Beneventum, a Town of the *Hirpini*, now in the Kingdom of *Naples* built by *Diomedes*, it was called *Maleventum*, untill a Colony of *Romans* was brought there, and for good lucks sake it was called *Beneventum*.

Beranice, a Maritime City of *Cyrene*, another in *Ægypt*, both built by *Ptolomy* in honour of his Wife.

Beſſi, People of *Thrace* by the River *Strymon*, famous for Theft and Robbery.

Bithynia, a Countrey of *Aſia* the Leſs, next to *Troas*, by *Solinus* it was called *Bebrycia*, afterwards *Mygdonia*, now 'tis called *Burſia*, and *Becſanguil*, by the *Turks Manili*.

Bononia, *Bulloigu*, a City of *France* in *Picardy*.

Boſphorani, a People of *Sarmatia* nigh the *Boſphorus Cimmerius*.

Britannia, the Iſle of *Britanny*, containing *England*, *Scotland*, and *Wales*, it is 800. Miles long, the whole Compaſs 1836 miles. It hath on the Eaſt the *German* Sea, on the Weſt the *Iriſh*, on the North the *Scottiſh*, on the South it is divided by a narrow Sea from *Gallia Belgica*.

Brunduſini the People of *Brunduſium* now called *Brindiſi*, it is a City of *Calabria* by the *Adriatick* Sea, which hath been a very commodious Haven, whence was their uſual Paſſage into *Greece*.

Brutij, a People in the farthest part of *Italy* beyond the *Lucani* over against *Sicily*, whose Kingdom is now called *Calabria*.

Burdegala, *Burdeaux* in *Guienne* in *France*, an Arch-Bishops Seat.

Byzantium, a City of *Thrace* built by *Pausanias* a *Spartan* Captain, it was called *Ligos*, afterwards *Nova Roma* in the time of *Severus*, and being enlarged and made the head of the *Oriental* Empire in the time of *Constantine*, it was called *Constantinople*, it is now under the power of the *Turks* being won by *Mahomet* the Second, and it is called *Stambol*, here is the Seat of the *Grand-Seignior*.

C.

Cabira, a City of *Asia* the Less in *Papbligonia*.

Callæci, a People of *Lusitania*, or now rather *Gallicia*.

Campania, a Champian Country of *Italy* in the Realm of *Naples*, now called *Terra di Lavoro*.

Cannæ,

Cannæ, a pitiful Village in *Apulia*, famous for a great Overthrow which *Hannibal* gave the *Romans* there, where were slain 40000. and among them such a number of Gentry, that he sent three bushels full of Rings to *Carthage*.

Capitolium, the *Capitol*, a strong Castle of *Rome* built on one of the seven Hills of *Rome* of that Name.

Cappadocia, a Country in *Asia* the Less, it is otherwise called *Leucosyria*, *Almasia* or *Geneck* and anciently *Moga*.

Capua, a famous City of *Campania*, not far from *Naples*.

Carnuntum, a City of the Upper *Pannonia* now St. *Petronel*.

Carpi, a People of *Salmatia Europæa*.

Carræ, a City in *Mesopotamia*, by the *Hebrews Charan*, now *Heren*. Here *Abraham* dwelt, and it was here that *Crassus* the *Roman* with his whole Army was Routed so miserably by the *Parthians*.

Carthage, a famous City of *Africa*, built by *Dido* after the Temple of *So-*

Salomon 135 years, and before the building of *Rome* 133. in the year of the destruction of *Troy* 300. now called *Tunis*.

Catalauni, the People of a Country in *Spain* belonging to the Kingdom of *Arragon*.

Catanenſes, the People of *Catana*, now *Catania* lying between *Meſſina*, and *Syracuſe*.

Catti, People of *Germany* now under the Langrave of *Heſſen*.

Celtiberia, a Country in *Spain* lying near the River *Iberus* in the Countrey of *Biſcay*.

Chalcedon, a City in *Bithynia* where the fourth General Council was held before Chriſt 453. to refute the Hereſie of *Neſtorius*, it is otherwiſe called *Computa*, and of late time *Calcitiu*, and *Caulina*.

Cilicia, a Countrey in the Leſſer *Aſia*, where St. *Paul* was born, it is now called *Caramania* and *Fenichia*.

Cimbri, a People of *Denmark* and *Holſtein*.

Circeſſum, a Caſtle of the *Romans* not far from *Euphrates*.

Clypea, a Maritime City of *Africa*.

Cœlius, one of the Seven Hills of *Rome*, now *M. di S. Giovanni Laterano*.

Cæninenſes, the People of the Town *Cænina* in *Italy*.

Colchis, a Countrey by the *Euxine* Sea in *Aſia* near *Pontus*, having on the North the Hill *Corax*, being a part of *Taurus*, on the Eaſt *Iberia*, on the South *Phaſis*, it is now *Mengrelia* and *Laxia*.

Colchi, the People of *Colchis*.

Concordia, a City of the *Carni* by *Aquileia*, alſo a City in *Germany* called *Kochersberg*.

Conſtantinople, a City in *Thrace* called the *Port*, by the *Turks Stambol*, it is the Seat of the Grand Seignior.

Corinth, a famous and rich City of *Achaia* placed in the Iſthmus going into *Morea*.

Corſica, an Iſle in the *Liguſtick* Sea about ſix miles from *Sardinia*, 'tis in compaſs 300 miles, it is now under the City of *Genoa*.

Creta,

Creta, the Isle called *Candia*, situated in the mouth of the *Ægean* Sea, between *Rhodes* and *Peloponnesus*, the breadth of it is fifty miles, the length 279.

Crustumii, a People of *Thuscia* nigh the *Veii* in *Italy*.

Ctesiphon, a Town of *Assyria* called *Calamio*, or *Calaneth*.

Cyrene, a Province of *Libya* between *Mareotis*, and *Zeugitana*.

Cyzicus, a large City of *Mysia* in the Lesser *Asia* by the *Propontis*.

D.

Dacia, a Country beyond *Hungary* and the *Danow*, 'tis now divided into *Transylvania*, which was called *Dacia Mediterranea* and *Valachia*, called the Hilly *Dacia*, and *Moldavia*.

Daci, the People of *Dacia*.

Dalmatæ, People of *Dalmatia*.

Dalmatia, part of *Illyricum*, now called *Sclavonia*, lying between *Croatia*, *Bosnia*, *Servia* and the *Adriatick* Sea.

Danubius, the *Danow*, the greatest River in *Europe*, as it passes by *Illyricum*, it changes its name, and is called *Ister*, it receives into it sixty more Rivers, and arises in the lowest side of *Germany* out of the Hill *Arnoba*, and runs into the *Euxine* Sea.

Dardania, the City of *Troy* in *Phrygia*, in *Asia* the Less, built by King *Dardanus*.

Dodone, a City of *Chaonia*, or *Molossia*, now called *Larta* or *Janna*, and by the *Turks*, under whose Government it is, *Arbanos*.

E.

Eboracum, a City in the Kingdom of *England*, called *York*.

Edessa, a City of *Syria*.

Edessi, the People of *Edessa*.

Ephesus, a City in *Ionia*, built by the *Amazons*, as *Justin* says, and called by *Lysimachus*, who removed it to where it now stands after his Wife's name *Arsinoe*, but now

now *Figena* or *Eſeſo*, famous for the Temple of *Diana*, one of the ſeven Wonders of the World, which was burned by *Eroſtratus* the ſame night that *Alexander* was born.

Epirus, a Country in *Greece*, 'twas called by the Ancients *Chaonia* and *Moloſſia*, now *Larta* and *Chimera*, 'tis under the *Turks*, and by ſome called *Albania* inferior.

Eſquilinus, one of the ſeven Hills of *Rome*.

Eumenia, a City of *Phrygia*, built by *Eumenes*, from whom it took its name.

Euphrates, a River of *Meſopotamia* riſing out of *Niphates* a Hill of *Armenia*, one of the Rivers that come out of *Paradiſe*, it paſſes through *Babylon*, and now called *Aferat* or *Frat*.

Europa, *Europe*, one of the four parts of the World, and moſt conſiderable for Arts and Arms, ſo called from *Europa* the Daughter of *Agenor* King of *Tyre*.

F.

Falisci, a People of *Tuscany*, in *Italy*, subdued by *Camillus* the Consul.
Fidenæ, a City of *Latium*, a Province of *Italy*, now called St. *Peters* Patrimony.

G.

Gabii, a City of the *Volscians* twelve miles from *Rome* in the way to *Præneste*, now called *Campo Gabio*.
Galatia, or *Gallogræcia*, a Country in *Asia* the Less, lying between *Paphlagonia*, *Pontus*, and *Cappadocia*, whereof *Dejotarus*, for whom *Tully* did make an Oration, was King, 'tis now called *Chiangare*; and by the *Turks Gelas*.
Gallia, now called *France*, it is bounded with the *English*, *Aquitane* and *Mediterranean* Seas, the *Pyrenean* Hills and the *Alps*.
Galli, the People of *Gallia*, now called the *French*.

Germania, *Germany*, a most large Country in *Europe*, having on the West the River *Rhine*, on the North the *Baltick* Ocean, on the South-West the *Danow*, 'tis divided into ten Circles, and Governed by the Emperor, and seven Electoral Princes, with other Dukes and Petty Princes.

Germani, *Germans*, the People of *Germany*.

Gothi, a people of the Lower *Scythia*, in the Northern part of *Europe*, they did Wast and Depopulate a great part of *Europe*.

Græcia, a famous Eastern Province of *Europe*, the Nurse of Valour and Learning.

H.

Helvetii, the People of *Helvetia*, now called *Switzers*.

Heraclea, a City in *Thrace* betwixt *Stanbol* and *Galliopolis*, once called *Perinthus*.

Hierosolyma, *Jerusalem*, called also *Salem*, and by the Poets *Solyma*, the chief City of the Holy Land, indeed once of the whole World, 'twas also called *Ælia*, from *Ælius Adrianus*. The *Turks* who have it now in possession, call it *Chutz* or *Gots*.

Hispania, the Country of *Spain* by the Ancients called *Iberia*, 'tis environ'd with the *Mediterranian*, the Ocean, and *Cantabrian* Seas, except towards *France*, from which 'tis sever'd by the *Pyrenean* Hills.

I.

Janiculum, a Castle upon the Hill *Janiculus*, one of the four Hills of *Rome*, called from the God *Janus*; now *Montorio*.

Iberi, a People of *Spain*, which was called *Iberia*, either from King *Iberus*, or from the River *Iberus*.

Illyricum, the Country called *Sclavonia*, or *Wedenland*, having on the North *Pannonia*, on the West *Istria*,

ſtria, on the East *Myſia* Superior, and on the South the *Adriatick* Sea.

India, a large Country of *Aſia*, call'd by the Natives *Indoſtan*, 'tis bounded on the East with *China*, on the North with *Tartary*, on the West with *Perſia*, and on the South with the *Indian* Sea.

Interamna an *Italian* City in *Umbria*, called *Terani*.

Iſauria, a Southern Country of *Galatia*, joyning to *Piſidia*, with a City called *Iſauria*, which was afterwards called *Claudiopolis*.

Iſtri, the People of *Iſtria*, a Country now in *Italy*, by the *Dutch* called *Hiſterech*, ſo called from the River *Iſter*, under the Dominion of *Venice*.

Italica, a City of *Spain*, built by *Scipio Africanus*.

Iturai, the People of *Iturea* a Region of *Paleſtine* bordering upon *Arabia*.

Judæi, *Jews*, People of *Judæa*, or *Paleſtine*, now diſperſed over all the World.

L.

Lacedæmonia, a large Country of *Peloponnesus*, now called *Tzaconia*, the chief City whereof was *Lacedæmon*, called also *Sparta*.

Lacedæmonii, the People of *Lacedæmon*.

Latini, the People of *Latium*, a Province in *Italy*, now called *Compagna di Roma*.

Leptis, a City of *Africa*, between the two *Syrtes* belonging to *Tripoli*, and now called *Lebeda*, or *Lepeda*.

Libyssa, a Town of *Bythynia*, called now *Polmen*, where *Hannibal* died, between *Nicomedia* and *Chalcedon*.

Ligures, the People of *Liguria* in *Italy*, reaching from the Hill *Apenninus* to the *Tuscan* Sea, of which *Genoa* is the chief City, 'tis now called *La Riviera di Genoua*.

Lilybæum, a Promontory and City of *Sicily*, now called *Capo coco*.

Lingones, People of *France*, dwelling about *Longres*.

Lorium, a Village 12 miles from *Rome*.

Lucania, a Country of *Italy* in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Lugdunum, the City *Lyons* in *France*, called for difference-sake *Lugdunum Celtarum*, from *Lugdunum Batavorum*.

Lusitania, the third part of *Spain*, now called *Portugal*, 'tis parted on the North from *Tarracon*, by the River *Ducro*.

Lycia, a Country in *Asia* the Less, now called *Bricquia*, by others *Aldinelli*, situated between *Caria* and *Pamphylia*.

M.

Macedonia, a large Country of *Greece*, containing several Provinces, 'tis now all under the *Turks*.

Mæsi, People of *Mæsia*, a Country in *Europe*, adjoyning to *Pannonia*, and running out at length along the *Danube* to the *Pontus*, antiently the

higher, and the lower now *Bulgaria Servia.*

Magneſia, a Country of *Macedonia* joyning to *Theſſaly*, containing *Pieria* and *Pelaſgia.*

Marcomanni, People near *Auſtria*, whoſe Country is called *Mark*; or as others, *Bohemians.*

Mare Rubrum, the *Red* Sea, called by the *Greeks Erythræum*, and 'tis alſo called *Sinus Arabicus*, it parts *Aſia* from *Africa.*

Mariana, a City in *Corſica*, now called *Matino* or *Zagorolo.*

Marſi, a People of *Latium* in *Italy.*

Maſſilia, a City in *Provence* in *France*, called *Marſiles.*

Mazaca, the City *Cæſaria* in *Cappadocia*, by the Hill *Argæus.*

Mauritania, a Country in *Africa*, called *Moriſco*, lying towards the *Gaditan* Straits, and the Weſt Ocean, 'tis divided into *Tingitana* (which contains in it the Kingdom of *Feſs* and *Morocco*) and *Cæſarienſis* called the Kingdom of *Algier*, and is now with other Countrys contain.

contained under the general name of *Barbary*.

Mediolanum, the City of *Milan* in *Italy*, where St. *Ambroſe* was Biſhop, remarkable for four things: for multitude of People, a ſtately Church, a ſtrong Caſtle, and a Library well furniſhed.

Meſopotamia, a Country of *Aſia*, between *Tigris* and *Euphrates*.

Milvius Pons, a Bridge two miles from *Rome*, where *Milvius Ager* lies.

Moguntiacum, the City *Mentz* in *Germany*, the Seat of one of the Spiritual *Electors* of the Emperor, here was Printing firſt invented.

Munda, a Town in *Hiſpania Bætica*, where the laſt and moſt bloody Battel that ever *Cæſar undertook*, was fought between him and the Sons of *Pompey*.

Murſa, a Town in *Pannonia*.

N.

Narbona, a City in *France*, an Arch-Biſhops See.
Nicomedia, a City of *Bithynia* by the *Propontis*.
Nicomedienſes, a People of *Bithynia*.
Niſibis, otherwiſe *Antiochia*, of this name are many Cities, one of *Syria*, called *Epiphane*.
Nola, a City of *Campania*, fourteen miles from *Naples*, where *Auguſtus Cæſar* died, tho our Author mentions *Atella*.
Noricum, a great tract of Ground containing ſeveral Countrys, as great part of *Auſtria*, *Stiria*, *Carinthia*, &c.
Numantia, a City of *Spain*, now called *Soria* or *Garray*.
Numentana via, a Road, that went from *Rome* to *Nomentum*.
Numidia, a part of *Africa*, now called *Biledulgerid*, bounded with *Mauritania*, *Carthage*, and *Æthiopia*.
Numidæ, the People of *Numidia*.

Olym-

O.

Olympus, 'tis the name of three Cities, the first in *Pamphylia*, the second in *Lycia*, the third in *Cilicia*; also the name of a Promontory of *Cyprus*, and of twelve Hills, especially one very high in *Thessaly*, and 'tis also a Promontory in *Crete*, now called *Cambrasia*, or *Cambrussia*.

Osdroene, a Country in *Syria*, on the confines of *Mesopotamia*.

Osdroeni, the People of *Osdroene*.

P.

Palatinus, one of the seven Hills of *Rome*, called so from *Palatia Evanders* Daughter, now *Palazzo Maggiore*.

Palæstina, a Country of *Asia* called by the Ancients *Canaan* and the Land of *Promise*, by *Ptolomy Palæstine*, or the Country of the *Philistines*, and now by Christians the

the Holy Land, it containeth the Countrys of *Idumæa*, *Samaria*, *Judæa* and *Galilee*, the chief City was *Hierusalem*.

Pamphylia, a Southern Country in *Asia* the Lefs, between *Cilicia* and *Lycia*, now Subject to the *Turk*, and lying on the West part of *Caramania*.

Panticapæon, a great City of *Taurica* now *Tartary* the Lefs, near the *Cimmerian Bosphorus*, call'd *Pantico*.

Pannonia, a large Country of *Europe*, now called *Hungary*, divided into the Upper and the Lower.

Pannonii, the People of *Pannonia*.

Paphlagonia, a Country in *Asia* the Lefs, lying between *Galatia* and the *Euxine* Sea, now called *Bolli*.

Parthi, the People of *Parthia*, a Country in *Asia*, lying between *Media*, *Carmania*, and the *Hyrcane* Sea; by *Mercator* 'tis called *Aroch*, by others *Corasan*.

Parthenopolis, a City of *Macedonia*, and of *Mysia* in *Asia* the Lefs.

Peligni,

Peligni, a People of *Italy* about the City *Sulmo*.

Pergamus, a City of *Troas* in *Asia* the Less now called *Pergamo*, or *Bargamo*, where *Galen* was born.

Persia, a large Country of *Asia*, lying between the *Caspian* Sea and the Country of the *Moguls*, 'tis Ruled by a *Sophy*, and the Inhabitants call it *Farsi*.

Perusium, a City of *Tuscany* in the mid-way betwixt *Rome* and *Florence*.

Prænestæ, a City of *Latium* in *Italy* now called *Palestrina*, twenty four miles from *Rome*.

Phaselis, a City of *Pamphylia*, built in the year of the World 3257. it was a long time held by Pyrats.

Philippi, a City of *Thessaly*, built by *Philip* King of *Macedonia*, who called it after his name.

Phrygia, a Country in *Asia*, bounded with *Caria*, *Lydia*, *Mysia*, and *Bithynia*, it is divided into the greater and the less, now called *Troas*.

Picentes, the People of *Picenum*, a Country in *Italy*, now called *la Marca de Ancona*.

Piræeus, the Port-Town of *Athens*, now called *Porto di Setine*.

Ponticum mare called *Pontus Euxinus*, and now the *Black* Sea.

Pontus, a Country of *Asia* the Less, lying between *Bithynia* and *Paphlagonia* and the *Euxine* Sea.

Ptolemais, a Town by the *Red*-Sea, there are also four Citys of this name.

Pyrenæi Montes, the Mountains that part *Spain* from *France*, running from East to West, eighty five Leagues in length cross the Land.

Q.

QUadi, a People in *Germany*, in *Moravia*.

Quinquegentiani, a People of *Africa*.

Quirinalis, one of the seven Hills of *Rome*, called so from *Romulus*'s name *Quirinus*, now *Monte Cavalle*.

R.

Ravenna, a City of *Italy* upon the Coast of the *Adriatick* Sea.
Rhætia, the Country of the *Grisons* on the *Alps*.
Rhenus, a River which parts *France* from *Germany*, and after it has run 300. miles, it falls into the River *Mosa*, and the *German* Sea by two mouths, whence *Virgil* calls it *Rhenus bicornis*.
Rhodanus, the River *Rhone* in *France*.
Rhodii, the People of *Rhodes*, an Isle near *Caria*, in compass an 110 miles.
Rhodopa, a Province of *Thrace*.
Rome the chief City of *Italy*, seated on the River *Tybur*, now in the power of the Pope.

S.

Sabini, People of *Italy* not far from *Rome*.
Saguntum, a City in *Spain* now called *Morvedre*, famous for its Ruin by *Hannibal*.

Saguntini, the People of *Saguntum*.
Salassi, People of *Piedmont*, whose Country in *Dutch* is called *Aufthalles* from *Augusta Prætoria* the chief Town.
Salentini, a People of *Italy* inhabiting that corner of *Italy* called *Terra de Otranto*, formerly *Messapia*.
Salona, *Cic. Salona Pl.* a City once of *Dalmatia*, out of whose Ruins *Spalato* came.
Samos, an Isle of the *Icarian* Sea, lying over against *Ephesus*, the compass of it 87 miles.
Samnites, a People of *Italy* whose Country was called *Samnium*, or *Samnis*, now adays *Labruzzo*.
Sardica, in this Author is a City in *Dacia* upon the *Ister*, and also 'tis a City anciently in *Thrace*, now the head of *Bulgaria*, called by the *Turks* and *Greeks Sophia*.
Sardinia, an Island of *Italy* under the *Spaniard*, it is 170 miles in length, 80 in bredth, 450 in compass, the chief City is *Cagliare*.
Sardi, the People of *Sardinia*.

Sarmatæ, the People of *Sarmatia*.
Sarmatia, a large Country Northward, part in *Europe*, part in *Asia*, containing *Poland*, *Russia*, *Muscovy*, and most part of *Tartary*.
Sauromatæ, the *Scythians* and *Tartars*, a wild People that drink horses blood.
Saxones, the People of *Saxony*, once Masters of great part of *Germany*, some of them came over into *England*, the Duke of it is one of the seven Electors of the Empire.
Scordisci, a People of *Pannonia*.
Scythæ, People of *Scythia*, *Scythians* or *Tartarians* in the North parts of *Asia* and in some part of *Europe*, also Eastward.
Selencia, the name of several Citys, one in *Syria*, in *Mesopotamia*, in *Cilicia*, in *Pisidia*.
Sena, the City *Siena* in *Tuscany*, 100 miles from *Rome*.
Sicilia, the Island of *Sicily*, lying at the toe of *Italy*, and parted with a narrow dangerous Sea, 600 miles in compass.

Siculi, the People of *Sicily*.
Sipylum, the name of a Town and Mountain in *Lydia*, called formerly *Tantalis*.
Sirmium, the City *Sirmisch* in the Lower *Hungary*.
Smirna, a City of *Ionia* called the old *Naulochus*, now *Smyrna* or *Ismyr*.
Stratonice, a Town of *Macedonia* called so from *Stratonice* the Daughter of *Ariarathes*, and afterwards built by *Adrianus*, and now called *Castro Franco*.
Sutrium, the People are called *Sutrini*, a little City of *Hetruria* now called *Tuscany* in the Province of St. *Peters* Patrimony.
Suevi, a People of *Germany* lying about the *Danaw*, the Country now called *Schwaben*.
Suessa Pometia, once a City of the *Volsci*, in *Latium* St. *Peters* Patrimony.
Syria, a Country in *Asia*, bounded with *Asia* the Less, *Euphrates* and the *Mediterranean* Sea, divided into *Phœnicia* and *Palæstine*.

Siracu-

Syracusani, the People of *Syracusæ* a City of *Sicily* called *Saragossa*.

T

Taiphali and *Thervingi* People of *Dacia*.

Tarentini, the People of *Tarentum*, called now *Tarento*.

Tarentum, a noble City, in the farthest part of *Magna Græcia* now called *Tarento*.

Tarraco, the chief City of *Hispania Tarraconensis*, which is one of the three parts of *Spain*, and larger than both twice, it doth now contain the Kingdom of *Castile*, *Gallicia*, *Navarre* and *Arragon*.

Tauromenitani, the People of the City of *Tauromenium* in *Sicily* now called *Taormina*.

Taurus, a continual Mountain in *Asia*, beginning at the *Indian* Sea, and stretching its Arms Northward and Southward, it also reacheth Westward to the *Ægean* Sea.

Teutones, the People of *Germany* in General called *Almaines*.

Thracia, a large Country of *Europe* commonly called *Romania*, bounded with the *Euxine* and *Ægean* Sea, *Macedonia* and the Mountain *Hæmus*.

Theſſalonica, a City of *Macedonia*, built by *Philip* of *Macedon* in Memory of Conquering *Theſſaly*, now called *Salonichi*.

Theſſalia, a Country of *Greece* between *Boetia*, *Macedonia*, the River *Peneus* and *Thermopylæ*.

Thuſci, a People now called *Tuſcans*.

Tygris, a famous River of *Aſia*, it riſeth in Mount *Araret*, in *Armenia*, parts *Meſopotamia* and *Aſſyria*, it continues its courſe after its joyned with the River *Euphrates* into the *Perſian* Gulf.

Tigurini, the People of *Tigurum* a City of the *Helvetians* now called *Zurich*.

Tygranocerta, the Town *Sultania* in *Armenia* the Greater.

Tomos,

Tomos, a City of *Pontus* whereunto *Ovid* was Banished.

Transalpini, the People of *Gaul* beyond the *Alps* from *Rome*, now called the Realm of *France*.

Trebia, a River of *Italy* called *la Trebia* near *Placentia* running into the *Po*.

Triballi, a People of *Mysia*, between *Danubius* and *Æmus*, now the *Bulgarians*.

Tripolis, a City of *Syria*, by which name several other Citys are called.

Troy, a City of *Phrygia* a Country of *Asia* the Less.

Tuscia, a large Country of *Italy* called *Tuscany*, divided into two parts, the one under the great Duke, and the other under the Pope, called the Churches Patrimony.

Tusci, a very ancient People of *Italy*, also called *Hetrusci* now *Florentines*, their Country was called *Hetruria* now *la Toscana*.

Tusculum, a City of *Latium* in *Italy*, now *Frascati*, 12 miles from *Rome*.

U.

Vandali, a People of *Germany* about *Mecklenburg*; after setling in *Spain Andaluzia* was called from them.

Vectis, the Isle of Wight, about sixty miles in compass, twenty in Length and twelve in bredth. *Newport* is the chief Town.

Vejentes, the People of *Veii*, a Town of *Hetruria* in *Italy*.

Venetia, the Country of *Venice*.

Verona, a City of *Italy* in the Territory of the *Venetians*.

Vitiophali, a People of *Dacia*.

Viminalis, one of the seven Hills of *Rome*, called so from the *Osiers* that grew there.

Vindelici, People of *Vindilicia* a Country of *Germany* where now *Bavaria* is.

Volsci, a People of *Latium* in *Italy*, now called *Campagna di Roma*.

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